STANDARD OF PERFECTION

REVISED AND
ILLUSTRATED

THE AMERICAN STANDARD OF PERFECTION

ILLUSTRATED

A COMPLETE DESCRIPTION OF ALL RECOGNIZED VARIETIES OF FOWLS

AS REVISED BY
THE AMERICAN POULTRY ASSOCIATION AT ITS TWENTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL MEETING, AT ROCHESTER, NEW YORK
NINETEEN HUNDRED AND FOUR

Printed and Published by
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THE AMERICAN
POULTRY ASSOCIATION

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INTRODUCTION.

THE AMERICAN POULTRY ASSOCIATION was organized at a meeting held in the city of Buffalo, New York, February 15, 1873. The attendance was composed principally of delegates from State and county associations, prominent breeders and fanciers from different parts of the United States and Canada, and other interested persons. The object was to formulate and adopt a standard of excellence to be used exclusively by associations in awarding prizes on exhibition poultry. A constitution and by-laws were adopted, and a complete standard was made for all the then-recognized varieties of domestic and ornamental fowls. Mr. W. H. Churchman, of Wilmington, Delaware, was the first president, and Mr. J. M. Wade, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, the first secretary. Provision was made for annual meetings, at which changes could be made in the adopted standard, and matters of national importance concerning the poultry interest might be considered and acted on.

Nearly every large city and poultry center of importance has been visited in turn by these annual meetings. The work of standard making was so well done in the beginning that but few changes, and those of minor importance, have been found necessary. New breeds and varieties have been added; but the policy has been, and is, to admit only such as have become well established, and that clearly are entitled to the distinctive term, "standard-bred."

The first edition of the Standard was printed and issued to the public in February, 1874. It has been followed by others containing such changes and additions as have been made from time to time by authority of The American Poultry Association.

The American Standard of Perfection, as now given to the

poultry world, contains all changes in and additions to the constitution and by-laws, and the text of the Standard, as authorized to the present time. The last revision, as contained in this book, was begun by the appointment of an Editorial Committee at Chicago, January, 1901, and the appointment of a Committee on Illustrated Standard, at Buffalo, in October of 1901. At Cleveland, December, 1902, these two committees were merged and the number of members increased to fifteen. Several weeks were devoted to the work of carefully revising the description of every variety.

The proposed changes and additions were fully considered, and there was much discussion in the poultry press. Prominent fanciers and breeders, representatives of specialty clubs and foremost poultry artists were called to the assistance of the Committee on Revision. The committee's completed report was presented at the 28th annual meeting of The American Poultry Association, held at Rochester, New York, February 2, 1904. After four days of earnest consideration, resulting in further amendment, it was adopted by unanimous vote, and ordered published in book form as herewith presented.

The descriptions and illustrations now published in this latest revised edition of the American Standard of Perfection are those agreed upon by the high authorities consulted, as correct representations of ideal specimens. In the conception and formation of these ideals, the artistic in form and color, and the possibilities of nature, were the guides, while beauty and utility are the results sought to be obtained. With this brief foreword of explanation, the present edition is offered to the public, in the interests of poultry culture.

TO THE POULTRY ASSOCIATIONS OF AMERICA

RECOGNIZING your loyalty to The American Poultry Association, and believing that a few general rules will be beneficial in conducting poultry exhibitions at which the American Standard of Perfection is advertised to govern the placing of the awards, we submit the following, with the request that the same importance be attached to them as to other parts of the Standard:

Poultry associations at whose exhibitions the American Standard of Perfection is used, are requested to give preference to judges who are members of The American Poultry Association. Judges who are members of this organization are accredited thereby, to the extent of being in good standing, and it is reasonable to conclude that they will apply properly the law of the Association as contained in its Standard.

Judges employed by you should be required to follow and apply the Standard literally, carefully considering each section of every specimen, according to the scale of points provided for the several breeds. No section is to be ignored. Each section is regarded as important by The American Poultry Association, and should a judge pass a specimen without considering all points, the exhibitor shall be allowed the privilege of protesting the decision, and such protest is to be entertained and properly disposed of by the local association.

Protests are to be entertained by local associations only in cases of apparent dishonesty, ignorance or carelessness on the part of the judge. In scoring the specimens in dispute, the judge, together with the president and secretary of the local association (or representatives appointed by the management of the local association), shall constitute a committee of three, and the majority decision of this committee shall be final. Score cards made out by the judge in deciding protested awards are to be retained by the local association.

When protests are entertained, where the judging has been done by score card, the specimens under dispute shall be re-scored by the judge, he to act as a member of the committee of three, as provided, the re-scoring to be done in the presence of the other two members of the committee on protests.

Protests are not to be entertained except when made in writing, and the person making same shall deposit with the secretary of the local association the sum of $5.00, this money to be returned to the person making the protest if his protest is sustained; if protest is not sustained, the deposit becomes the property of the local association.

A uniform style of score card is recommended, with a view to having all associations use the same scale of points, and thus assist in making the work of the judges more accurate and uniform. The form of score card printed in this book is used and recommended by a large majority of the leading judges. It is not copyrighted, and local associations are requested to use it, each card to bear these words: "OFFICIAL SCORE CARD OF THE AMERICAN POULTRY ASSOCIATION."

Special consideration is to be given the matter of Standard weights and proper size at score-card shows and at comparison shows, respectively. Each specimen at all score-card shows shall be correctly weighed, regardless of circumstances. The practice of allowing a few ounces is expressly forbidden, inasmuch as it works great injustice. It has a harmful influence on the judge, the exhibitor, the local association and the industry at large, and many times deprives prudent and worthy fanciers of prizes rightfully due them.

Any exhibitor found guilty of faking, or of showing borrowed birds, shall be debarred from competition and shall forfeit any prize or prizes that may have been awarded him.

It is respectfully recommended that local associations, specialty clubs, and other organizations, advertise in their premium lists and otherwise that their exhibitions will be conducted under the rules of The American Poultry Association, and that the instructions to judges, general disqualifications, and other provisions and requirements of the American Standard of Perfection shall govern.

Fraternally,

THE AMERICAN POULTRY ASSOCIATION.

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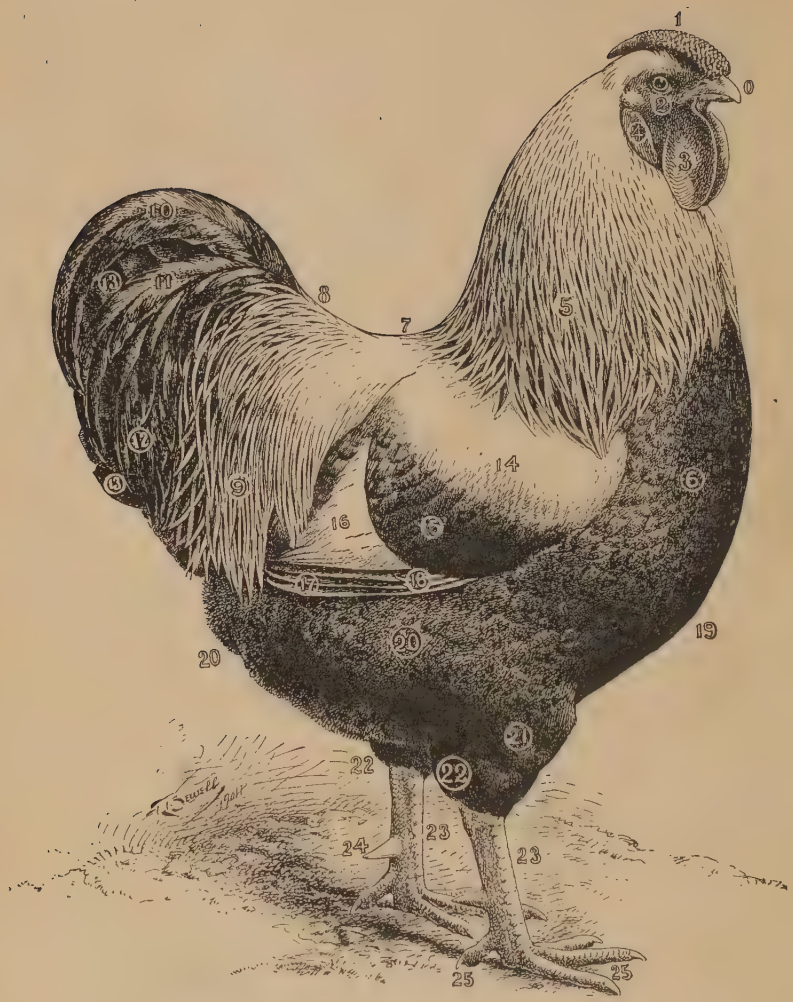


NOMENCLATURE DIAGRAM OF FOWL

0 Beak
1 Comb
2 Face
3 Wattles
4 Ear-lobe
5 Hackle
6 Breast
7 Back
8 Saddle
9 Saddle feathers
10 Sickles
11 Lesser sickles
12 Tail-coverts
13, 13 Main tail feathers
14 Wing-bow
15 Wing-coverts, forming wing-bar
16 Secondaries, wing-bay
17 Primaries, or flight feathers
18 Flight-coverts
19 Point of breast bone
19, 20, 20 Body and fluff
20, 20 Fluff
21 Thigh
22, 22 Knee-joints
23, 23 Shanks
24 Spur
25, 25 Toes, or claws.

GLOSSARY OF TECHNICAL TERMS

Barring—Bars or stripes extending across a feather at right angles to its length, or nearly so. (See Figs. 1, 2 and 3.)

Beard—In chickens, a group of feathers pendent from the throat, as in Houdans and Polish. In turkeys, a tuft of coarse, bristly hairs, four to six inches long, projecting from the upper part of the breast of mature males.

Fig. 1 — Barred Feather, Female (ideal).

Bean—A hard, bean-shaped protuberance growing at the tip of the upper mandible of a water fowl. (See Fig. 4.)

Beak—The projecting mouth parts of chickens and turkeys, consisting of upper and lower mandibles.

Bill—The projecting mouth parts of water fowl, consisting of upper and lower mandibles. (See Fig. 4.)

Blade—The rear part of a single comb, back of the last well-defined point, usually extending beyond the crown of the head. (See Fig. 5.)

Brassiness—Having the color of brass; yellowish.

Breed—A race of fowls, the members of which maintain distinctive shape characteristics that they possess in common. Breed is a broader term than variety. Breed includes varieties, as, for example, the Barred, White and Buff varieties of the Plymouth Rock breed.

Brood—All the young birds hatched or cared for at one time by one mother, or in one brooder.

Cape—The short feathers on the back, underneath the hackle, shaped like a cape.

Carriage—The attitude, bearing or style of a bird.

Caruncles—Small, fleshy protuberances, as on the head of a turkey.

Carunculated—Having caruncles.

Cavernous—Applied to the hollow, protruding nostrils of the crested breeds.

Chicks—The young of the domestic hen, properly applied until the sex can be distinguished; sometimes used to designate specimens less than one year old.

Fig. 2 — Barred Hackle Feather, Male (ideal).

Chickens—Specifically, the young of the domestic hen prior to the development of adult plumage ; used as a general term to designate all domestic fowls, except turkeys, ducks, geese, pea-fowl and guinea-fowl.

Cock—A male fowl one year old and over.

Cockerel—A male fowl less than one year old.

Fig. 3—Penciling, Parallel Form (ideal).

Comb—The fleshy protuberance growing on the top of a fowl's head. The standard varieties of combs are: Single, rose, pea, v-shaped and strawberry, all others being modifications of these. (See diagram of fowl ; also Figs. 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10.)

Condition—The state of a fowl as regards health, cleanliness and order of plumage.

Coverts—See tail, flight and wing-coverts.

Creaminess—Having the color of cream ; light yellow.

Crest—A crown or tuft of feathers on the head of a fowl. (See Fig. 9.)

Crop—The receptacle in which a fowl's food is accumulated before it passes into the gizzard.

Cushion—The mass of feathers at rear of back of a fowl, partly covering the tail ; well-developed in Cochin females.

Daw—The pinkish-yellow color found in eyes of the Oriental and some other varieties of Games.

Dewlap—A pendulous skin developed under the throat.

Disqualification—A deformity or serious defect that renders a fowl unworthy to win a prize.

Disqualified—Applied to a fowl that is unworthy to win a prize.

Down—The first hairy covering of chicks ; also the tiny tufts of hair-like growth that sometimes are found on the shanks, toes or feet of fowls.

(Note : If quill and web are discernible to the eye, it is a feather.)

Drake—A male of the duck family.

Dubbing—Cutting off the comb, wattles and ear-lobes, so as to leave the head smooth.

Fig. 4—Head of a Duck (ideal) : *A*, Bill ; *B*, Bean.

Duck—A female of the duck family, as distinguished from the drake, or male.

Duckling—The young of the duck family in the downy stage of plumage prior to the development of feathers.

Duck-Footed—The hind toe carried forward. (See Fig. 11.)

Ear-Lobes—The folds of bare skin just below the ears, sometimes called "deaf-ears." Ear-lobes vary in color in different breeds, being red, white, purple, cream, etc. ; they also vary greatly in size. (See diagram of fowl.)

Fig. 5—A type of Single Comb (ideal): 1, Base; 2,2,2,2,2, Points; 3, Blade. For other types see Plymouth Rocks, Minorcas, Javas, etc.

Fig. 6—A type of Rose Comb (ideal): 1, Base; 2, Rounded Points; 3, Spike. See Diagram of Fowl, page 12, for Ideal Wyandotte Comb.

Fig. 7—Pea Comb, Profile (ideal).

Fig. 8—Pea Comb, Quartering View (ideal).

Fig. 9—Sultan Head, Male (ideal): 1,1, V-Shaped Comb; 2, Crest; 3,3, Muffs; 4, Beard.

Fig. 10—Strawberry Comb (ideal).

Face—The bare skin on the head of a fowl around and below the eyes. (See diagram of fowl.)

Faking—Removing, or attempting to remove, foreign color in face or ear-lobes when it is a disqualification; removing one or more side sprigs, or trimming a comb in any manner, except the dubbing of Games; artificial coloring of any feather; splicing feathers; injury to plumage of any fowl entered by another exhibitor; plugging up holes on legs of smooth-legged varieties where feathers or stubs disqualify; staining of legs; in fact, any self-evident attempt on the part of an exhibitor to deceive the judge and thus obtain an unfair advantage in competition.

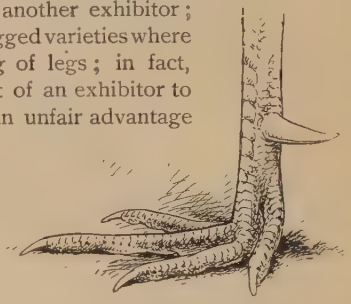


Fig. 11—Duck-Footed (a defect).

Feather—A growth formed of a discernible quill and a vane (called web) upon each side of it.
(Note: If the quill is not discernible to the eye, it is down.)

Flights—The primary feathers of the wing, used in flying, but folded up out of sight, or nearly so, when the fowl is at rest.

Flight-Coverts—The short, moderately-stiff feathers located at the base of the wing primaries, or flight feathers, and partly covering their quills.

Fluff—The soft feathers about the thighs and posterior part of a fowl; also the soft, downy under-part of a feather. (See diagram of fowl; also Fig. 19.)

Frosting—A marginal edging or tracing of color on feathers of laced, spangled and penciled varieties. (See Fig. 13.)

Furnished—Applicable to a cockerel with fully-developed comb, hackle saddle, tail, etc.

Gills—A term that is applied to the wattles. (See "Wattles.")

Gipsy Color—Dark purple, approaching black.

Hackle—The neck plumage of either sex, formed of the hackle feathers. (See diagram of fowl.)

Hackle Feathers—The long, narrow feathers growing on the neck of a fowl, either sex. (See Figs. 2 and 14.)

Hangers—A term sometimes applied to the lesser sickles and tail-coverts. (See diagram of fowl.)

Hen-Feathered—A male bird that resembles a hen, owing to the

Fig. 12—Laced Feather (ideal).

Fig. 13—Frosting (a defect).

absence of sickles, pointed hackle feathers, etc., is said to be "hen-feathered."

Hock — See "Knee-Joint." (Also diagram of fowl.)

Jaw—The base of the upper and lower mandibles.

Knee-Joint — The joint between the thigh and shank.

Knock-Kneed—A deformity in which the legs come too near together at the knee-joints and are bent outward, laterally, below the knees.

Laced, Lacing—A feather edged or bordered with a band of color differing from the body color of feather. (See Fig. 12.)

Leaf Comb—A combination of two small single combs, having serrated, leaf-like edges; the original Houdan comb, now replaced in America by the v-shaped comb. (See Fig. 9.)

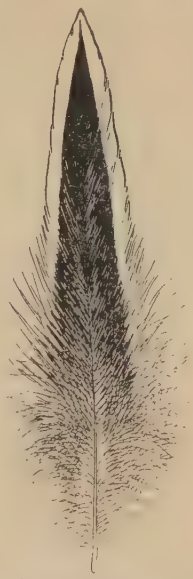


Fig. 14—Striped Feather (ideal).

Fig. 15 — Lopped Rose Comb (a defect).

Leg—Includes thigh and shank.

Leg Feathers — Feathers growing on the outer side of the shank, as in Asiatics. (See Fig. 28.)

Lopped Comb — A comb falling over to one side. To disqualify (see "General Disqualifications"), in a single comb, some portion must fall below the horizontal plane where the comb begins to lop; in the rose or pea comb varieties it must lop over far enough to come in contact with one side of the fowl's head. (See Figs. 15 and 27.)

Lesser Sickles—(See "Sickles.")

Mealy—Having the appearance of being sprinkled with meal. Applied to buff varieties where the ground color is stippled with a lighter color. (See "Stipple"; also Fig. 16.)

Fig. 16—Mealy (a defect.)

Mossy—Irregular, dark penciling appearing in centers of laced feathers and destroying the desirable contrast of color. (See Fig. 17.)

Mottled—Plumage marked on the surface with spots of different colors or shades of color.

Muffs—The cluster of feathers covering the sides of the

face below the eyes, extending from the beard to the ear-lobes and found only on bearded varieties. (See Fig. 9.)

Obtuse Angle—An angle greater than a right-angle, i.e., one containing more than 90 degrees.

Fig. 17—Mossy (a defect).

Parti-Colored—Feathers or fowls having two or more colors.

Pea Comb—A triple comb, of medium length, resembling three straight, single combs placed parallel with one another, and joined at base and rear, each having short but distinctly-divided serrations, the serrations of the two outer rows being lower and smaller than those of the middle row, and those of each row being larger and somewhat thicker midway of the comb than at front and rear. (See Figs. 7 and 8.)

Pen—A male and four females.

Penciling—Small markings or stripes on a feather. They may run straight across, as in the penciled Hamburgs, in which case they frequently are called bars, or may follow the outline of a feather, taking a crescentic form, as in the Dark Brahmas, Partridge Cochins, etc. (See Figs. 3 and 18.)

Fig. 18—Penciling, Crescentic Form (ideal).

Peppered, Peppering—Sprinkled with gray or black. (See "Mealy.")

Fig. 19.

Plumage—The feathers of a fowl.

Poult—The young of the domestic turkey, properly applied until the sex can be distinguished, when they become cockerels and pullets.

Poultry—Domestic fowls reared for exhibition, for the table, or for their eggs or feathers.

Primaries—The flight feathers of the wing, hidden, or nearly so, when the wing is closed.

Profile—A direct side view of a fowl, applied both to live specimens and to illustrations.

Pullet—A female fowl less than one year old.

Quill—The hollow, horny, basal part or stem of a feather. (See "Shaft"; also Fig. 19.)

Rose Comb—A low, thick, solid comb, the upper surface of which should be covered with small, rounded points. This comb terminates in a well-developed spike, which may turn upward, as in Hamburgs, be nearly level, as in the Rose-Comb Leghorns, or

turn downward, as in the Wyandottes. (See Figs. 6 and 15; also diagram of fowl, page 12, for ideal Wyandotte comb.)

Rooster—A term commonly applied to a cockerel or cock, but not used by fanciers.

Saddle—The rear part of the back of a male bird, extending to the tail and covered by the saddle feathers. (See diagram of fowl.)

Saddle Feathers—The feathers growing out of the saddle. (See diagram of fowl.)

Saddle Hackles—The long, narrow, pointed feathers growing from a male bird's saddle and drooping at the sides.

Scaly Legs—A fowl's legs having an incrustation or deposit upon and beneath the scales.

Secondaries—The long quill feathers that grow on the second joint or fore-arm of a fowl's wing, visible when the wing is folded. With the primaries, they constitute the main feathers of the wing. (See diagram of fowl.)

Fig. 20—One Form of Shafting (a defect).

Solid Color, Self-Color—A uniform color, unmixed with any other.

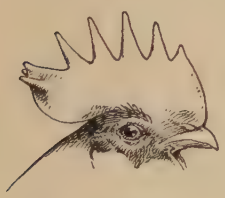


Fig. 21—One Form of Side Sprigs (a defect).

Serrated—Notched along the edge like a saw.

Serration—One of the projections of a serrate formation, as a serrated comb.

Shaft—The stem of a feather, especially the part filled with pith which bears the barbs. (See Figs. 19 and 20.)

Shafting—The shaft of the plume portion of the feather being lighter or darker in color than the web of the feather. (See Fig. 20.)

Shank—The lower, scaly part of a fowl's leg, exclusive of the foot and toes.

Sickles—The long, curved feathers of a male bird's tail, properly applied to the top pair only, but sometimes used in referring to the prominent tail-coverts, which also are called lesser sickles. (See diagram of fowl.)

Side Sprigs—Extraneous, well-defined growths on the side of a comb. (See Fig. 21.)

Single Comb—A comb consisting of a single, thin, fleshy, serrated formation, rising from the beak and extending backward over the crown of the head, and, in males, beyond the head. (See Fig. 5.)

Fig. 22—Slipped Wing and Twisted Feather (defects).

Slipped Wing—A wing of a fowl not closely folded and held up in proper position; a defect resulting from injury, or from weakness of muscles of wing. (See Fig. 22.)

Spangle—A clearly-defined marking of distinctive color, located at the end of a spangled feather. (See Fig. 23.)

Fig. 23—Spangled Feather (ideal).

Spangled—Plumage made up of spangled feathers.

Splashed Feather—A feather with colors scattered and irregularly intermixed. (See Fig. 24.)

Spur—A horn-like protuberance, growing from the inner side of the shank of a fowl; may be knob-like or pointed, according to the age of the fowl and the sex. (See diagram of fowl.)

Squirrel Tail—A fowl's tail, any portion of which projects forward toward the neck, beyond a perpendicular line drawn from the juncture of tail and back. (See Fig. 25.)

Stag—A term used for a young male, chiefly employed by game fanciers.

Station—Ideal pose, embodying standard style and symmetry, notably height and reach, as applied to Games.

Fig. 24—Example of a Splashed Feather (a defect).

Stipple—Verb: To execute in stipple, i.e., draw, paint or engrave by means of dots instead of lines. Noun: The effect obtained in color work by the use of dots instead of lines or strokes. (See Fig. 26.)

Strain—A family of any variety of fowls bred in line by descent by one fancier, or a successor, during a number of years, that has acquired individual characteristics which distinguish it more or less from other strains or specimens of the same variety.

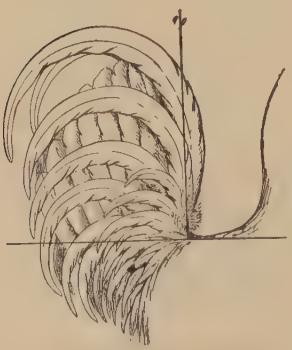


Fig. 25—Squirrel Tail (a defect).

Strawberry Comb—Approaching in shape the outline and surface of a strawberry. (See Fig. 10.)

Surface Color—The visible color of the plumage when a fowl is at rest. (See "Under-Color.")

Symmetry—Perfection of proportion; the harmony of all the parts or sections of a fowl, viewed as a whole, with regard to the standard type of the breed it represents.

Tail-Coverts—The curved feathers in front of and at the sides of the tail, usually

of same color as the tail, but sometimes laced or penciled. (See diagram of fowl.)

Tail Feathers, Main—The straight and stiff feathers of the tail that are contained inside the sickles and tail-coverts; the top pair are sometimes slightly curved, but generally are straight. (See diagram of fowl.)

Thighs—That part of the legs above the shanks. (See diagram of fowl.)

Thumb Mark—A disfiguring depression which sometimes appears in the side of a single comb. (See Fig. 27.)

Toe-Feathering—The feathers on the toes of a fowl. (See Fig. 28.)

Fig. 26—Stippled Feather (ideal).

Fig. 27—Showing Lopped Single Comb, Thumb Mark, Wrinkled Ear-Lobe, Wrinkled Wattles and Wattles of Unequal Length (defects).

Top-Knot—A word wrongly used as meaning crest; no longer employed by fanciers.

Trio—One male and two females.

Twisted Comb—An irregularly-shaped comb, falling or curving from side to side, being distorted from the normal, perpendicular position. (See Fig. 29.)

Twisted Feather—Feather with quill or shaft twisted. (See Fig. 22.)

Typical—Expressing a characteristic, in color or form, representative of a breed or variety—for example, typical shape, meaning the form peculiar to a breed.

Under-Color—The color of the downy portion of the plumage, not visible when the plumage of a fowl is in its natural position. (See Fig. 19.)

Variety—A sub-division of a breed (see definition of breed) used to distinguish fowls having the standard shape of the breed to which they belong, but differing in color of plumage, shape of comb, etc., from other groups of the same breed. The general difference between the terms "breed" and "variety" is well brought out in the statement, popular among fanciers, "Shape makes the breed; color the variety."

Fig. 28—Cochin Leg and Toe Feathering: *A*, Upper Thigh; *B,B*, Lower Thigh; *C,C*, Shank; *D,D*, Toe.

Vulture-Hock (Vulture-Feathered)—The stiff quill feathers growing on the thighs, extending backward, straight beyond the knee-joint or "hock"; to disqualify, they must be without a sufficient quantity of fluffy feathers to relieve the stiff appearance and fill up the sharp angles, viewed in profile. (See Fig. 30.)

Fig. 29 — One form of Twisted Single Comb (a defect).

V-Shaped Comb—A comb formed of two well-defined, horn-like sections. (See Fig. 9.)

Wattles—The pendent growths at the sides and base of the beak.

Web—Web of Feather: The flat or plumed portion of a feather, made up of a series of barbs on either side of the shaft. Web of Feet: The flat skin between the toes. Web of Wings: The triangular skin attaching the wing to the body, visible when wing is extended.

Wing-Bar—The stripe or bar of color extending across the middle of the wing, formed by the color or marking of the wing-coverts. (See diagram of fowl.)

Wing-Bay—The triangular section of the wing, below the wing-bar, formed by the exposed portion of the secondaries when the wing is folded. (See diagram of fowl.)

Wing-Bow—The upper or shoulder part of the wing. (See diagram of fowl.)

Wing-Points—The ends of the primaries; erroneously called "wing-butts."

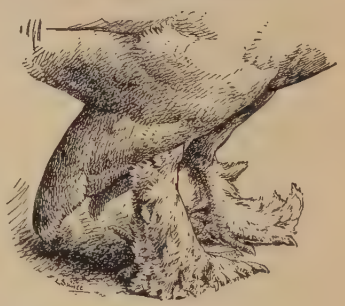


Fig. 30—Vulture-Hock (a defect in Cochins; Standard in Sultans).

Fig. 31—Showing Wry Tail (a defect).

Wing-Coverts—The small, close feathers clothing the bend of the wing and covering the roots of the secondary quills. (See diagram of fowl.)

Wing-Fronts—The front edge of the wing at the shoulder. This section of the wing is sometimes called wing-butts. The term wing-fronts is recommended, thus avoiding confusion.

Wry Tail—Tail of a fowl turned to one side, permanently so. (See Fig. 31.)

(NAME OF ASSOCIATION HERE.)

OFFICIAL SCORE CARD OF THE AMERICAN POULTRY ASSOCIATION.

Date ..... | Variety .....

Owner ..... | Sex .....

Address ..... | Band No. .....

Entry No. ..... | Weight .....

	Shape	Color	Remarks
Symmetry			
Weight or Size			
Condition			
Head and Beak			
Eyes			
Comb			
Wattles and Ear-Lobes			
Neck			
Wings			
Back			
Tail			
Breast			
Body and Fluff			
Legs and Toes			
*Hardness of Feather			
†Crest and Beard			

Total Cuts ..... Score .....

*Applies to Games and Game Bantams.
†Applies to Crested Breeds.

Name of Judge. .....

Secretary. .....

INSTRUCTIONS TO JUDGES

Merit—The merit of specimens shall be determined by a careful examination of all the points named in the "Scale of Points," beginning with symmetry and continuing through the list, deducting from the full value of a perfect bird, for such defects as are found in each specimen.

Weight—(*a*) All specimens shall be judged according to their standard weights; provided, however, that the disqualifying weights for chicks and poults shall not apply until December 1st of each year. (*b*) In all breeds of fowls having weight clauses, except Bantams, deduct two points per pound for amount lacking from standard weights, and in that proportion for any fractional part of a pound, using one-fourth pound as the minimum. (*c*) In all varieties of Bantams, deduct one-half point per ounce for any excess over standard weights. (*d*) In all varieties of turkeys, ducks and geese having weight clauses, deduct two points per pound for amount lacking from standard weights, and in that proportion for any fractional part of a pound, using one-fourth pound as the minimum. (*e*) In all varieties of fowls, old and young, except Bantams, also in all varieties of turkeys, ducks and geese, except ducks prized for their small size, when specimens are equal in score the prize shall be awarded to the specimen approaching nearest to standard weight. (*f*) If both specimens are over-weight, yet have an equal score, the one nearest standard weight shall be awarded the prize. (*g*) In all varieties of Bantams, and in all varieties of ducks prized for their small size, the smallest bird shall win, other things being equal. (CAUTION—The weight clause must not be understood to mean that a small, but over-fat bird is within the spirit of the meaning of the Standard; the size must be proportionate to the weight, preserving the ideal shape and type of the standard bird.) (*h*) The American varieties shall be cut for excess of standard weight at the same rate per pound, or fraction thereof, as for under-weight, provided, however, that one pound of excess shall be allowed.

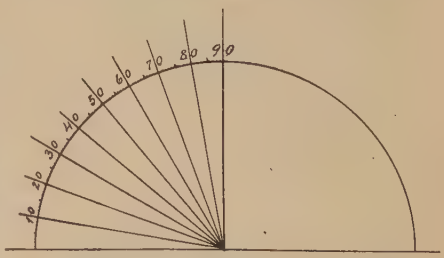


Fig. 32—Diagram showing Degrees from Horizontal.

Re-weighing—The judge may, at his option, demand the re-weighing of specimens in competition, in all cases where standard weights apply.

Size—Size shall be determined by comparison of the specimens. In all varieties (except Call and East Indian Ducks) having a section termed "Size," and not being subject to weight clauses, the largest bird, other things being equal, shall win ; in Call and East Indian Ducks this rule is reversed and the smallest specimen shall win.

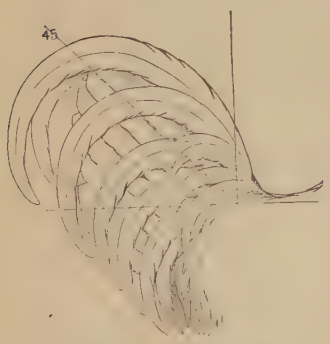


Fig. 33—Tail carried at Angle of 45 Degrees.

Scores Entitling Specimens to Prizes—To receive a first prize the specimen must score 90 or more points, except Barred Plymouth Rock cocks, which may be awarded first prizes provided they score 88 points or better. To receive a second prize, the specimen must score 88 or more points. Specimens scoring less than 85 points shall not receive a prize. A pen, to win a first prize, must score 180 points or better, unless it contains a Barred Plymouth Rock cock, in which case 178 points or better may win the first prize. First prize shall not be given on a pen if the male in pen scores less than 88 points. No prize shall be awarded an exhibition pen if any bird in the pen scores less than 85 points.

Sweepstake and Special Prizes—In competition for sweepstake and special prizes, all cuts for weight and size shall be ignored, except that specimens disqualified on account of lack of weight or under-size may not compete for these prizes. When solid-colored specimens compete with parti-colored specimens for sweepstake or special prizes, the former shall be handicapped one point each bird, and, after such reduction, the specimen then having the highest score, or the specimens having the highest average or combined score, shall be awarded the prize.

Cochin Feathering—A great abundance of feathering being characteristic of the Cochins, judges are instructed to give the fuller-feathered specimens of this breed preference over those more scantily feathered.

Old and Young Birds—All other points being equal, where prizes are offered on old and young fowls competing together, the former shall be awarded the prizes.

Faking—Faking of any description shall debar from competition specimens so treated ; also every other bird entered by the exhibitor showing the faked specimen or specimens. (See Glossary for what is meant in this connection by faking.)

Creaminess and Brassiness—In white varieties, except where the color of plumage is specified as creamy white, the presence of brassiness on surface,

or creaminess of quills or under-color, is a serious defect and is to be punished accordingly.

Score of Exhibition Pen—In ascertaining the score of an exhibition pen, add the score of the females together and divide the sum by the number of females in the pen ; to the quotient thus obtained, add the score of the male, and this sum shall be the score of the exhibition pen.

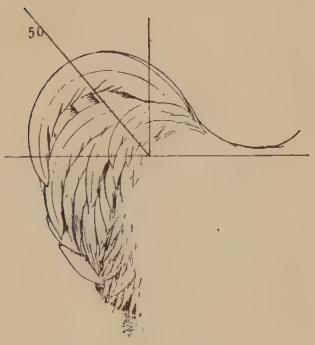


Fig. 34—Tail carried at Angle of 50 Degrees.

Dated Score Cards — All score cards made out by judges applying the Standard are to be dated by the judge with ink, indelible pencil, or by stamp, on the date the specimens are judged.

Faulty Score Cards—It shall be considered irregular for a judge to sign a score card unless weight is considered, in all breeds and varieties having standard weights, regardless of season.

Uniformity — Judges are to take as much pains in scoring and are to cut as severely for defects at small shows as at large ones, regardless of competition.

IN APPLYING THE COMPARISON SYSTEM

Typical Shape—In awarding prizes by comparison, judges must consider carefully each and every section of the specimen, and not allow color alone to influence their decisions. The vital importance of typical shape is to be borne constantly in mind, at the same time giving due consideration to color in all sections, including under-color.

Handling—All specimens in competition must be handled and examined by the judge, except those that show decided inferiority as seen in the coops. The latter are to be checked off on the judge's card and association's record, using the letter "O" for this purpose.

Valuation—In awarding prizes under this system, every section of each specimen must be given full consideration, valuing same, both in shape and color, as provided by the Standard "Scale of Points" for the breed—*no more, no less.* No judge, in applying the Standard by this system, shall give any one section undue prominence in arriving at his decision.

Disqualifying Weights—Specimens falling below disqualifying weights after December 1st of each year must be debarred from competition, except Bantams, which, when exceeding disqualifying weights, shall suffer a like penalty.

Standard Weight to Win—All other points being equal, including full allowance for typical shape, the bird nearest standard weight shall be awarded the prize.

First-Prize Requisites—Specimens that are not entitled to a score of 90 points by the score-card method of judging, shall not be awarded a first prize, except Barred Plymouth Rock cocks, which may be awarded first prizes provided they score 88 points or better. This rule is to apply after December 1st of each year.

Standard Size—In determining size, the judge shall decide by comparing the specimens in competition, with due regard to weight in all breeds and varieties where weight is required by the Standard. When a bird fails to attain to, or in case it exceeds, the size proportionate with the type or shape, it must be discounted quite severely. It is desirable that the judge recognize and reward those specimens that come nearest to the ideal, in shape, size and weight, still giving the important and vital matter of correct plumage full credit.

Bantam Type—While smallness of size is desirable in all Bantams, no specimen shall be entitled to win over a larger bird simply because of its small size; it must conform to the type and symmetry demanded for the breed it represents.

Typical Shape—Where two specimens are of equal merit in color, the one more typical in shape shall be awarded the prize.

Game Type—In judging Games, Game Bantams and Oriental Games, it is imperative that shape be considered of greatest importance. Specimens lacking in this essential breed-characteristic shall not be awarded first honors, even if there is no competition.

Feather Deformities—One or more twisted feathers in wing or tail; curled feathers in neck or back, except in Frizzles and Silkies, shall be considered severe defects. Where other points are substantially equal, a bird without such defect shall be awarded the prize, even if otherwise somewhat inferior in quality.

Color Defects—A few very small, grayish specks in white fowls shall not debar a specimen that otherwise is superior in color from winning over one less typical in shape and sound in color; provided, however, that the grayish specks do not appear prominently in the primary, secondary, or main tail feathers.

Scaly Leg—A fowl whose legs and toes are so deformed by what is called "Scaly Leg" as to hide or appear to have destroyed the color, shall not be awarded a first prize.

GENERAL DISQUALIFICATIONS

Note—In applying the Standard of Perfection, if judges find any of the defects described below, they shall disqualify the specimen and state on the proper card or blank the nature of the disqualification.

In the Asiatic breeds, except Langshans, and in Cochin Bantams and Booted White Bantams, shanks not feathered down the outer sides; outer toes not feathered to the last joint.

In Langshans, shanks not feathered down the outer sides; feathers not growing beyond the middle joint of the outer toes.

In Silkies and Sultans, shanks not feathered down the outer sides.

In all breeds required to have unfeathered shanks, any feather or feathers on shanks, feet or toes, or unmistakable indications of feathers having been plucked from same.

Fig. 35—Five-Toed Foot (ideal).

A wing showing clipped flights or secondaries, or both, shall disqualify the specimen and debar it from competition.

Lopped combs, except in Mediterranean and Dorking females; rose combs falling over to one side, or so large as to obstruct the sight; decidedly wry tails; crooked backs; side sprig or sprigs on all single-comb varieties; plucked hocks; deformed beaks; absence of spike in all rose-comb varieties, except Silkies, Malays and Malay Bantams; decidedly squirrel tail in all breeds, except Japanese Bantams; blind in both eyes.

In four-toed breeds, more or less than four toes on either foot.

In five-toed breeds, more or less than five toes on either foot.

Entire absence of main tail feathers.

Positive white in the face of Mediterranean cockerels and pullets, except White-Faced Black Spanish.

Black in the bean or bill of Pekin and Aylesbury drakes.

In varieties where positive white in ear-lobes is a disqualification, judges shall disqualify for unmistakable evidence of an attempt to remove the defect.

Faking in any manner shall disqualify the specimen.

The comb on a specimen which merely turns over a trifle from the natural upright position is not to disqualify.

Under all disqualifying clauses the specimen shall have the benefit of the doubt.

CUTTING FOR DEFECTS

Judges, in applying the score card, are to discount for the more common defects, as follows:

Too many or too few points on comb, each	½	point
Thumb mark on comb, not less than	1	"
Rear of comb turning around	½ to 1	"
Coarse texture of comb	½ to 1	"
Roughness, irregularity, hollow center, over-size and ill-shape in comb of rose-comb varieties, each defect	½ to 2	points
Coarse texture of wattles	½ to 1	point
For each missing feather or part of feather in primaries or secondaries, where foreign color disqualifies	1½	points
Where feather is broken, but not detached, in primaries or secondaries, where foreign color disqualifies	½	point
For each broken or missing feather in primaries or secondaries of buff or parti-colored varieties, where foreign color does not disqualify	½	"
Absence of sickles, where foreign color disqualifies, for each sickle	1½	points
Absence of sickles, where foreign color does not disqualify, for each sickle	1	point
Absence of one or more main tail feathers, in varieties subject to color disqualifications, each	1	"
Absence of one or more main tail feathers, where not a disqualification, each	½	"
For each twisted feather in wing or tail of any variety	1	"
Feathered middle toes in Langshans	½ to 1½	points
Brassiness in all varieties, in each section where found	1 to 2	"
Creaminess of plumage or quill in white varieties, except where specified creamy white, in each section where found	½ to 1½	"
Purple barring in plumage of all varieties, in each section where found	½ to 2	"
Frosty edging in any laced section of laced or spangled varieties, in each section where found	½ to 1½	"
Irregular, indistinct, crescentic or too heavy lacing in laced varieties, in each section where found	½ to 1½	"
Irregular barring in Barred Plymouth Rocks, in each section where found	½ to 1½	"
Light colored shafting in buff varieties, in each section where found	½ to 1½	"
Gray specks in any part of plumage of white varieties, in each section where found	½ to 2	"

Mealiness in plumage of buff varieties, in each section where found	½ to 1½ points
Mossy-centered feathers in laced varieties, in each section where found	½ to 2½ "
Irregular or deficient penciling in penciled varieties, in each section where found	½ to 1½ "
Black or white in buff varieties, in each section where found, cut from ½ point to the color limit in the section	
Slate under-color in buff varieties, in each section where found	½ to 2 "
Color of eyes not as described for the different varieties, each	½ to 1½ "
If eye shows permanent injury, but retains its form	½ to 1 point
If eye is destroyed, leaving only the socket	1½ points
Ear-lobes of Wyandottes showing any positive white	½ point
Ear-lobes of Wyandottes showing one-fourth or more white in one or both lobes	1 to 2 points
Any positive white in the ear-lobes of any variety of Cochins	½ point
Positive white covering one-third or more of the surface of ear-lobes of any variety of Cochins	1 to 2 points
Red markings directly above the eyes of White-Faced Black Spanish	½ to 1½ "
For positive white in face of cocks of Mediterranean class, except in White-Faced Black Spanish	½ to 2½ "
Pinched or "Gamy" tails in Leghorn females	½ to 1½ "
If tail in any variety shows not to exceed three-fourths development	1 point
If tail in any variety shows not to exceed one-half development	2 points
If tail in any variety shows not to exceed one-fourth development	3 "
For black in bean of white ducks (females), except in White Muscovys	1 point
For black in bill of white ducks (females), except White Muscovys, other than black in bean	1 to 1½ points
Down between the toes of all clean-shanked varieties	½ to 2 "
Crooked keel or breast bone	½ to 2 "
For each bare toe in Brahmas	1 point
Crooked toes, each	½ to 1 "
In Barred Plymouth Rocks for black feather or feathers, in each section where found	½ to 1½ points

DESCRIPTION OF BREEDS

CLASS I.

AMERICAN

Breeds.	Varieties.
Plymouth Rocks	Barred. White. Buff.
Wyandottes	Silver. Golden. White. Buff. Black. Partridge. Silver Penciled. Columbian.
Javas	Black. Mottled.
Dominiques	Rose Comb.
Rhode Island Reds	Single Comb. Rose Comb.
Buckeyes	Pea Comb.

Scale of Points for the American Class.

Symmetry	8
Weight	6
Condition	4
Head—Shape 3, Color 3	6
Comb	8
Wattles and Ear-Lobes—Shape 2, Color 4	6
Neck—Shape 3, Color 6	9
Back—Shape 6, Color 6	12
Breast—Shape 5, Color 5	10
Body and Fluff—Shape 3, Color 3	6
Wings—Shape 4, Color 6	10
Tail—Shape 4, Color 5	9
Legs and Toes—Shape 3, Color 3	6
	100

PLYMOUTH ROCKS

In size, the Plymouth Rock is intermediate between the Asiatic and Mediterranean breeds. The most typical and useful specimens are those which are bred nearest to Standard weights. The breed is most nearly approached by the Wyandotte in type, but is somewhat larger, and, as poultrymen term it, "not so blocky," well-bred specimens of the two breeds being distinctly different in all sections. This is worthy of special study by fanciers of these breeds, for the reason that there is a tendency to merge the Plymouth Rock and Wyandotte into a common type. To one who is familiar with the extremes in fowls as regards the length of the various sections, the Plymouth Rock will be recognized as medium, or rather long, in all sections. The three varieties—the Barred, White and Buff—are identical, except in color. The color of the Barred variety is exceedingly difficult to describe; in fact, the true and exact shades can be learned only by observation. The colors should be modified black and white in all sections, the bars narrow, regular and running parallel across the feathers, the over-lapping of the feathers producing a bluish tinge when viewed under certain light-reflections. The perfect colored Barred Plymouth Rock should show the same shade of color in all sections and be barred to the skin. The White variety of this breed is clear white, as the name indicates. It should be free from brassiness, creaminess and straw color in all sections of the plumage. The combination of clear white plumage, with bright red comb, wattles, ear-lobes, face and eyes, and yellow legs and beak, is both desirable and obtainable. The shade of color in the plumage of the Buff variety is a rich golden buff. What are termed cinnamon and lemon buff are the two extremes. A harmonious blending of buff in all sections is most desirable, *i. e.*, the same shade of color should prevail throughout the specimen.

Standard Weights

Cock	9½ lbs.	Hen	7½ lbs.
Cockerel	8 lbs.	Pullet	6½ lbs.

SHAPE OF MALE

Head—Moderately large, broad and full in proportion to size of specimen.

Beak—Stout, comparatively short, regularly curved.

Eyes—Full, prominent.

Comb—Single, of medium size, proportional to the specimen, set firmly on the head, straight and upright, evenly serrated, having five well-defined points, those in front and at rear a trifle smaller than the other three, giving

the comb a semi-oval appearance when viewed from the side; fine in texture; blade, free from serrations or points.

Wattles and Ear-Lobes—Wattles, moderately long, nicely rounded at the lower edges, equal in length, fine in texture, free from wrinkles. Ear-lobes, rather small, oblong, fine in texture, free from wrinkles, equal in length.

Neck—Well proportioned in length, nicely tapering, having abundant hackle flowing well over shoulders.

Back—Rather long, broad, rising with slight concave sweep to tail; saddle feathers abundant, filling well in front of tail and down the sides and flowing well over the wing-points.

Breast—Broad, moderately deep, full, well rounded.

Body and Fluff—Body, rather long, broad, deep, full; keel-bone, rather long, straight from front to rear and extending well forward. Fluff, moderately full.

Wings—Of medium size, well folded, the wing-fronts well covered by the breast feathers and the wing-points well covered by the saddle feathers.

Tail—Of medium length, fairly well spread, carried at an angle of fifty degrees from the horizontal, forming no apparent angle with the back; sickles, short, well curved, conforming to the general shape of the tail; lesser sickles and tail-coverts of medium length, nicely curved and sufficiently abundant to almost hide the stiff feathers of the tail when viewed from front or side.

Legs and Toes—Thighs, large, of medium length, well covered with soft feathers; shanks, of medium length, stout, smooth, set well apart at knee-joints. Toes of medium length, straight, well spread. Shanks and toes free from feathers and down.

SHAPE OF FEMALE

Head—Moderately large, crown broad.

Beak—Comparatively short, regularly curved.

Eyes—Full, prominent.

Comb—Single, small, proportional to the size of the specimen, set firmly on the head, straight and upright, evenly serrated, having five well-defined points, those in front and at rear being somewhat smaller and shorter than the other three.

Wattles and Ear-Lobes—Wattles, of medium size, equal in length, fine in texture, nicely rounded, giving the head a neat appearance. Ear-lobes rather small, oblong, fine in texture, free from wrinkles.

Neck—Well proportioned in length, nicely curved and tapering to head, where it is comparatively small; hackle, moderately full, flowing well over the shoulders with no apparent break at juncture of neck and back.

Back—Broad, rather long, rising with a gentle incline to tail.

Breast—Broad, moderately deep, full, well rounded.

Body and Fluff—Body, rather long, deep, full; keel-bone, rather long, straight from front to rear and extending well forward. Fluff, moderately full.

Wings—Of medium size, well folded; wing-fronts well covered by the breast feathers.

Tail—Of medium length, fairly well spread, carried at an angle of forty degrees from the horizontal, forming no apparent angle with the back; tail-coverts, well developed.

Legs and Toes—Thighs, of medium size and length, well covered with soft feathers; shanks, of medium length, stout, smooth, set well apart at knee-joints. Toes, of medium size and length, straight, well spread. Shanks and toes free from feathers and down.

Disqualifications

Positive white in ear-lobes; red in any part of plumage; two or more solid black primaries, secondaries or main tail feathers; shanks other than yellow, with due allowance for fading with age, dark spots not to disqualify. (See general disqualifications.)

COLOR OF MALE AND FEMALE.

Beak—Yellow; slight dark striping at base of beak in female is not a serious defect.

Eyes—Bright red or bay.

Face—Bright red.

Comb, Wattles and Ear-Lobes—Bright red.

Shanks and Toes—Yellow.

Plumage—Grayish-white, each feather crossed by regular, narrow, parallel, sharply-defined, dark bars that stop short of positive black; free from shafting, brownish tinge or metallic sheen; the light and dark bars to be of nearly equal width and to extend throughout the length of the feathers in all sections of the fowl (on females, feathers having narrow, dark tips are preferred), the combination of overlapping feathers giving the plumage a bluish appearance.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK MALE

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK FEMALE

Disqualifications.

Positive white in ear-lobes; red, buff or positive black in any part of plumage; shanks other than yellow. (See general disqualifications.)

COLOR OF MALE AND FEMALE.

Beak—Yellow.
Eyes—Bright red or bay.
Face—Bright red.
Comb, Wattles and Ear-Lobes—Bright red.
Shanks and Toes—Yellow.
Plumage—Pure white, quills and shafts included.

BUFF PLYMOUTH ROCKS

Disqualifications.

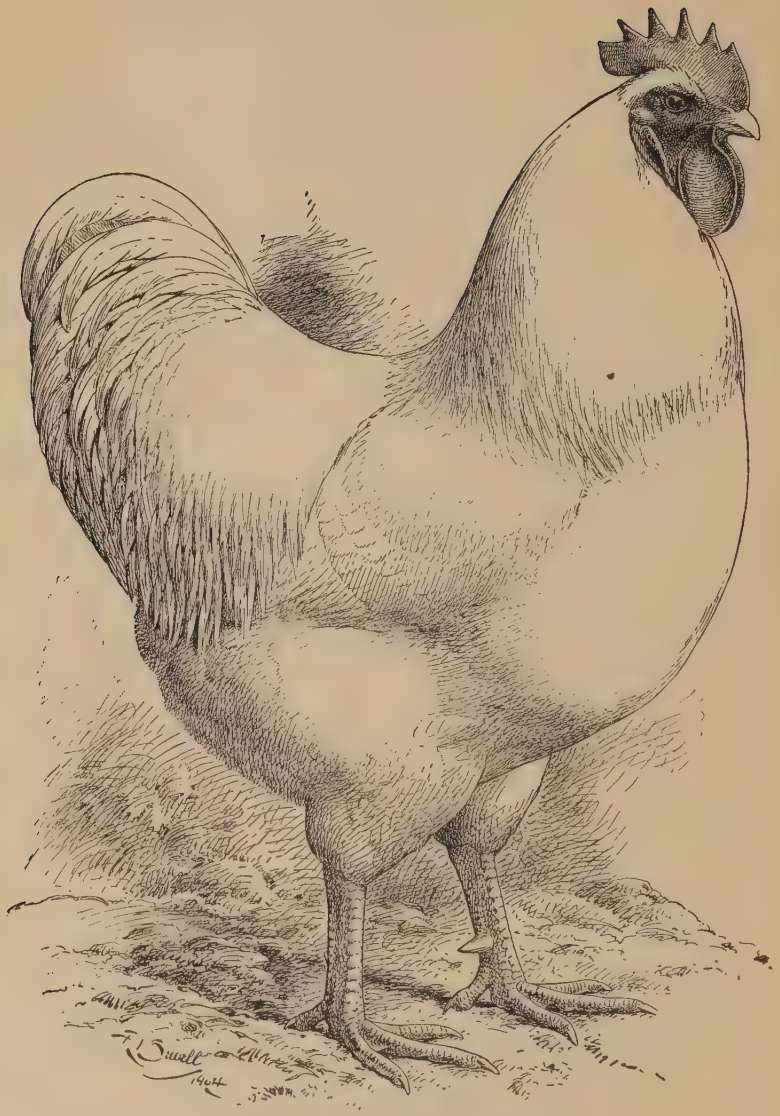
Positive white in ear-lobes; shanks other than yellow. (See general disqualifications.)

COLOR OF MALE.

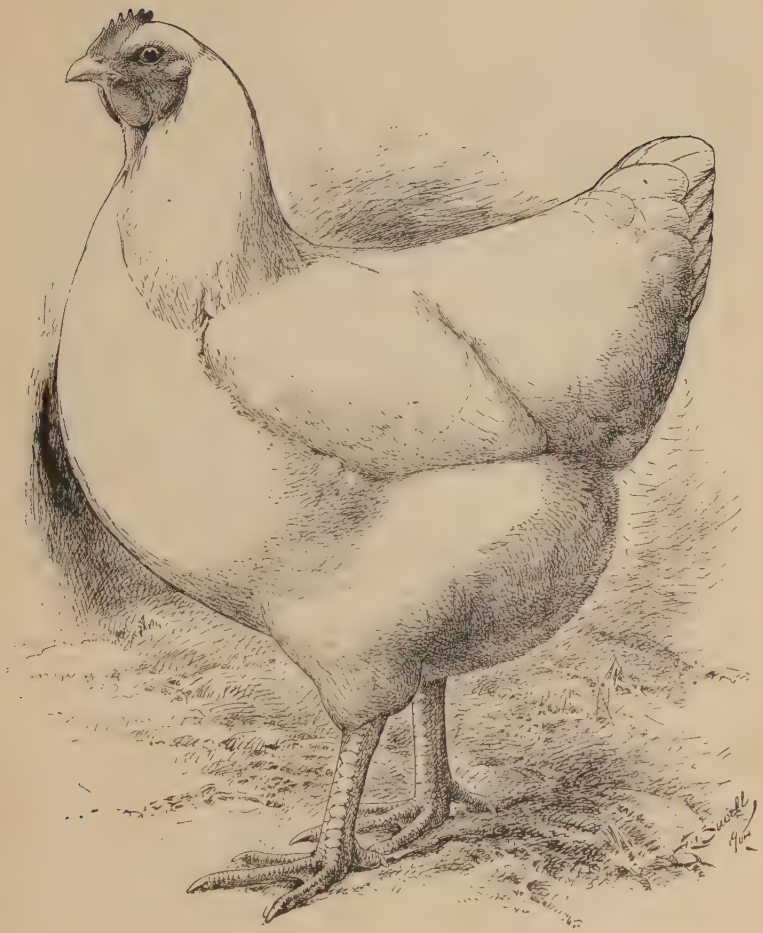
Beak—Yellow.
Eyes—Bright red or bay.
Face—Bright red.
Comb, Wattles and Ear-Lobes—Bright red.
Shanks and Toes—Yellow.
Plumage—Surface throughout an even shade of rich, golden buff, free from shafting or mealy appearance, the head, neck, hackle, back, wing-bows and saddle richly glossed with a metallic luster; under-color, a lighter shade, free from foreign color. Other things being equal, the specimen having the richest under-color shall be given the preference. Black or white appearing in wings or tail is a serious defect and the one shall be considered as objectionable as the other. Different shades of buff in neck, back, wings or breast, or in two or more of these sections, constitute a serious defect. A harmonious blending of buff in all sections is most desirable.

COLOR OF FEMALE.

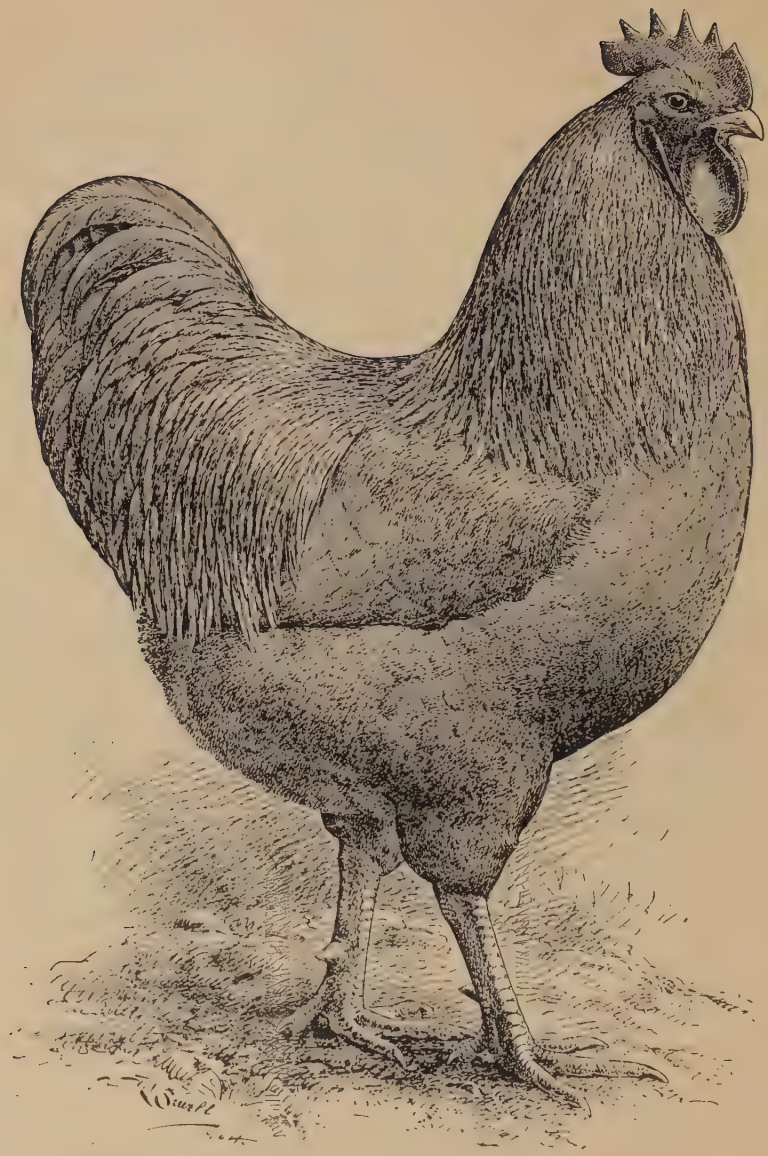
Beak—Yellow.
Eyes—Bright red or bay.
Face—Bright red.
Comb, Wattles and Ear-Lobes—Bright red.
Shanks and Toes—Yellow.
Plumage—Surface throughout an even shade of rich, golden buff, free from shafting or mealy appearance, the head and neck plumage showing a metallic luster of the same shade as the rest of the plumage; under-color, a lighter shade, free from foreign color. Other things being equal, the specimen having the richest under-color shall be given the preference. Black or white appearing in wings or tail is a serious defect and the one shall be considered as objectionable as the other. Different shades of buff in neck, back, wings or breast, or in two or more of these sections, constitute a serious defect. A harmonious blending of buff in all sections is most desirable.



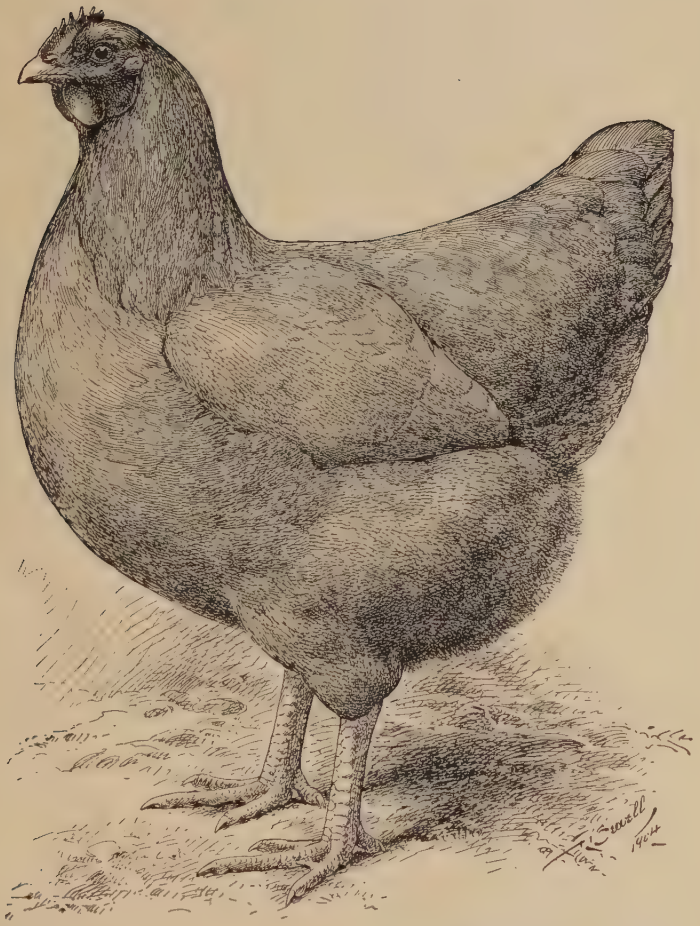
WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCK MALE



WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCK FEMALE



BUFF PLYMOUTH ROCK MALE



BUFF PLYMOUTH ROCK FEMALE

WYANDOTTES

The Wyandotte is of strictly American origin, although it has in its veins both Hamburg and Dark Brahma blood. In size it is half way between these two varieties, and many of its present characteristics of shape, comb and disposition are traceable to one or the other of these ancestors. All efforts to exceed its present standard size have proved detrimental to the breed.

The Wyandotte has a shape peculiarly its own. It is emphatically a bird of curves. Fanciers should strive to maintain its short, broad back and deep round body. These characteristics exceed in value all color considerations and are found in the typical Wyandotte at all ages, whether alive or dressed. Its curved, close-fitting comb adds to the symmetry of the bird.

The wide range of plumage color found in the eight varieties of this breed allows every admirer to indulge his fancy. Each color has points of special beauty difficult to obtain. Whichever variety one may choose he will find interesting color problems to be solved. In the Whites, it will be how to secure pure white plumage and escape creaminess and brassiness; in the Blacks, how to obtain greenish, glossy black and not have purple bars; in the Silvers, how to obtain silvery hackles free from brassiness, large, oval, white centers free from mossiness, and breast lacing free from white edging; in the Goldens, how to get rich, golden bay, which in this variety supplants the white of the Silvers; in the Buffs, how to secure an even shade of rich, golden buff and have the same shade of color prevail throughout the specimen, and to avoid the out-cropping of black and white; in the Partridge and Silver Penciled varieties, how to obtain in the females the rich foundation color, with distinct penciling thereon, which they inherit from the Partridge Cochins and the Dark Brahmas.

Standard Weights.

Cock	8½ lbs.	Hen	6½ lbs.
Cockerel	7½ lbs.	Pullet	5½ lbs.

SHAPE OF MALE.

Head—Short, round, broad.

Beak—Short, well curved.

Eyes—Of medium size, oval.

Comb—Rose, low, firm on head; top oval and surface covered with small, rounded points; terminating in a small but well-defined spike at rear; the entire comb and spike curving to conform to shape of skull.

Wattles and Ear-Lobes—Wattles, of medium length, fine in texture, well rounded. Ear-lobes, oblong in shape, well developed, smooth.

Neck—Short, well arched; hackle, abundant.

Back—Short, broad, flat at shoulders; saddle, broad, full, rising with concave sweep to tail.

Breast—Broad, deep, round, with low set keel.

Body and Fluff—Body, short, deep, round. Fluff, full-feathered, well rounded.

Wings—Small, not carried too close; sides well rounded.

Tail—Short, well spread at base, carried at an angle of fifty degrees from the horizontal (see illustration); sickles, of medium length, curving gracefully over tail; coverts, abundant, filling out well in front, almost hiding the stiff feathers.

Legs and Toes—Thighs, short, stout, showing outline of shape when viewed sideways, well covered with soft feathers; shanks short, set well apart at knee-joints, strong, well rounded. Toes, straight. Shanks and toes free from feathers and down.

SHAPE OF FEMALE.

Head—Short, round; crown, broad.

Beak—Short, well curved.

Eyes—Of medium size, oval.

Comb—Rose, similar to that of male, but much smaller.

Wattles and Ear-Lobes—Wattles, fine in texture, short, well rounded. Ear-lobes, oblong in shape, well developed, smooth.

Neck—Short, arched; hackle, abundant.

Back—Short, broad, flat at shoulders, rising in a concave sweep to a broad, slightly-rounded cushion, which extends to tail-coverts; plumage, abundant.

Breast—Broad, deep, round, with low set keel.

Body and Fluff—Body, short, deep, round. Fluff, full-feathered, well rounded.

Wings—Same as described for male, except variation in shape of feathers on wing-bows, characteristic of sex.

Tail—Short, well spread at base, carried at an angle of forty degrees from the horizontal. (See illustration.)

Legs and Toes—Thighs, short, stout, well spread, showing outline of shape when viewed sideways, well covered with soft feathers; shanks, short, set well apart at knee-joints, strong, well rounded. Toes, straight. Shanks and toes free from feathers and down.

Disqualifications.

Ear-lobes more than one-half positive white ; shanks other than yellow. (See general disqualifications.)

COLOR OF MALE.

Head—Plumage, silvery white, each feather having a black stripe, tapering to a fine point near extremity of feather.

Beak—Dark horn, shading to yellow at point.

Eyes—Bright red or bay.

Face—Bright red.

Comb, Wattles and Ear-Lobes—Bright red.

Neck—Silvery white with a clear, black stripe through each feather, tapering to a point near extremity of feather ; the white free from black or brown edging ; shafts of feathers may be white ; under-color, dark slate.

Back—Silvery white ; saddle, silvery white with a black stripe through each feather, having a tapering, diamond-shaped center of white ; under-color, dark slate.

Breast—Web of feathers, black, with large, oval-shaped, white centers free from black or brown ; lacing, lustrous black, sharply defined and free from white edging ; under-color, dark slate.

Body and Fluff—Body, web of feathers, black, with oval-shaped white centers, these feathers extending well down the thighs. Fluff, dark slate powdered with gray ; laced feathers desirable ; under-color, dark slate.

Wings—Primaries, black, lower edge white ; secondaries, black, lower half of outer web white, with a narrow black edging, wider at tip ; wing-coverts, upper web black, lower web white, with a narrow, black stripe along the edge that widens as it approaches the tip, forming a double bar of laced feathers across wing ; wing-bows, silvery white ; under-color, dark slate.

Tail—Glossy black ; greater coverts, glossy black ; lesser coverts, black, with edging of white.

Legs and Toes—Thighs, black or dark slate, powdered with gray ; laced feathers desirable ; shanks and toes, yellow.

COLOR OF FEMALE.

Head—Plumage, silvery gray.

Beak—Dark horn, shading to yellow at point.

Eyes—Bright red or bay.

Face—Bright red.

Comb, Wattles and Ear-Lobes—Bright red.

Neck—Silvery white, with a black stripe through each feather, tapering to a point near extremity of feather; white free from black or brown edging; shafts of feathers may be white; under-color, dark slate.

Back—Web of feathers, lustrous black, with large, oval-shaped white centers, free from black or brown, the black lacing sharply defined and free from white edging; under-color, dark slate.

Breast—Web of feathers, black, with large, oval-shaped white centers free from black or brown; lacing, lustrous black, sharply defined and free from white edging; under-color, dark slate.

Body and Fluff—Body, web of feathers, black, with oval-shaped white centers, these laced feathers extending well down on thighs. Fluff, dark slate, powdered with gray; laced feathers desirable; under-color, dark slate.

Wings—Primaries, black, the lower edge white; secondaries, black, lower half of outer web white, with a narrow black edging, wider at the tip; shoulders and wing-coverts, lustrous black, with oval-shaped white centers; lacing heavier over wing-bows; under-color, dark slate.

Tail—Black; greater coverts, black; lesser coverts, black, with white centers.

Legs and Toes—Thighs, black or dark slate, powdered with gray; laced feathers desirable; shanks and toes, yellow.

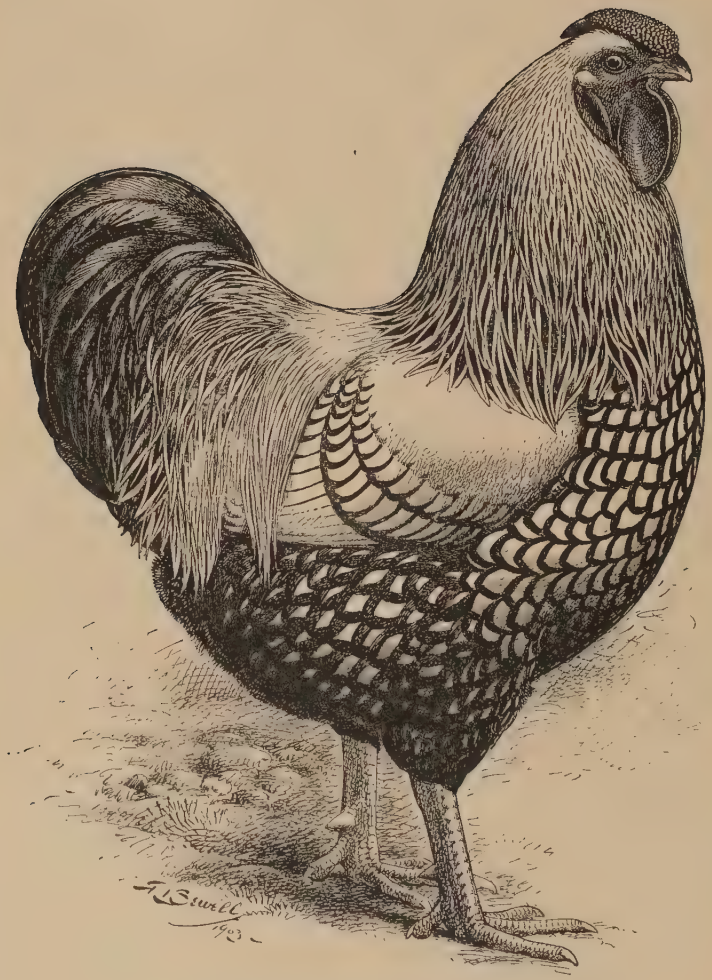
GOLDEN WYANDOTTES

Disqualifications.

Ear-lobes more than one-half positive white; shanks other than yellow. (See general disqualifications.)

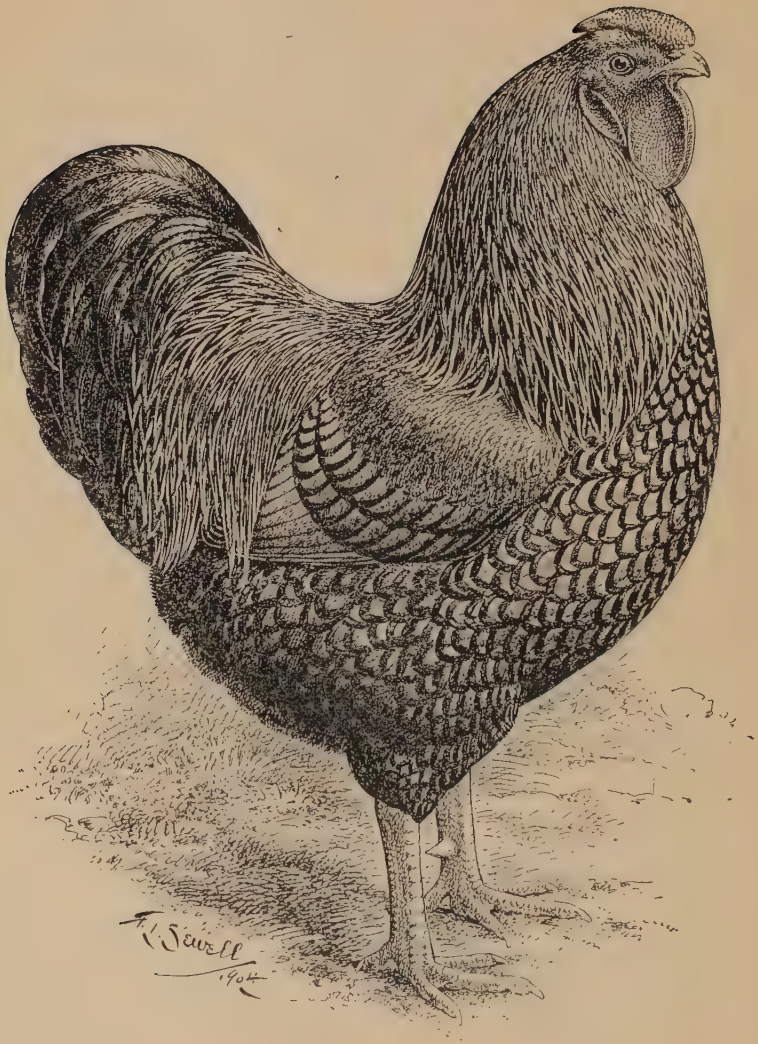
COLOR OF MALE AND FEMALE.

The same as Silver Wyandottes, except substitute golden bay, for white; powdered with golden bay, for powdered with gray, in thighs and fluff; and dark slate, or dark slate powdered with golden bay, in under-color.



SILVER WYANDOTTE MALE

SILVER WYANDOTTE FEMALE



GOLDEN WYANDOTTE MALE

GOLDEN WYANDOTTE FEMALE

WHITE WYANDOTTES

Disqualifications.

Ear-lobes more than one-half positive white ; red, buff or positive black in any part of plumage ; shanks other than yellow. (See general disqualifications.)

COLOR OF MALE AND FEMALE.

Beak—Yellow.
Eyes—Bright red or bay.
Face—Bright red.
Comb, Wattles and Ear-Lobes—Bright red.
Shanks and Toes—Yellow.
Plumage—Pure white, quills and shafts included.

BLACK WYANDOTTES

Disqualifications.

Ear-lobes more than one-half positive white ; white or red in any part of plumage extending more than one-half inch ; shanks other than black, shading into yellow or willow ; bottoms of feet other than yellow. (See general disqualifications.)

COLOR OF MALE AND FEMALE.

Beak—Black, shaded with yellow.
Eyes—Bright red or bay.
Face—Bright red.
Comb, Wattles and Ear-Lobes—Bright red.
Shanks and Toes—Black, shading into yellow or willow.
Bottoms of Feet—Yellow.
Plumage—Neck, back, saddle and coverts, a rich, glossy black with greenish sheen ; breast, primaries, secondaries, tail and fluff, black.

Disqualifications.

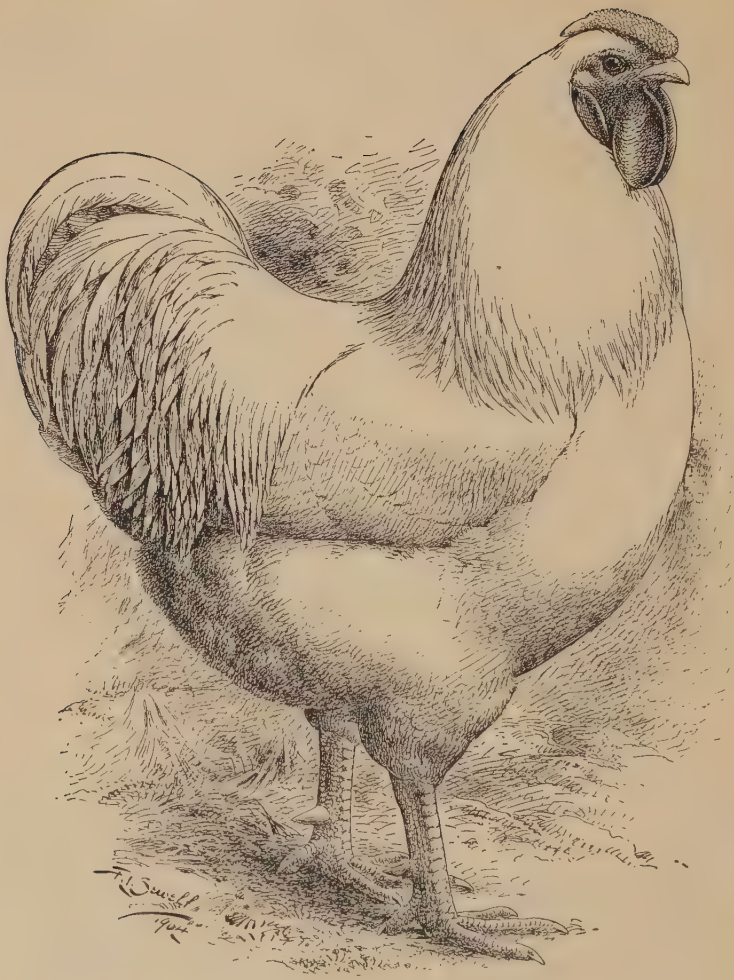
Ear-lobes more than one-half positive white ; shanks other than yellow. (See general disqualifications.)

COLOR OF MALE.

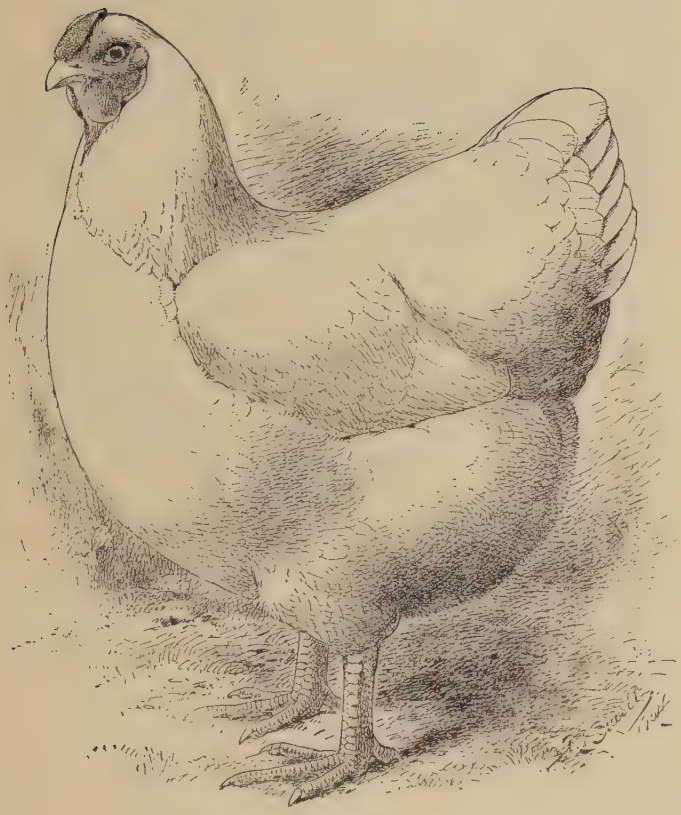
Beak—Yellow.
Eyes—Bright red or bay.
Face—Bright red.
Comb, Wattles and Ear-Lobes—Bright red.
Shanks and Toes—Yellow.
Plumage—Surface throughout an even shade of rich, golden buff, free from shafting or mealy appearance, the head, neck, hackle, back, wing-bows and saddle richly glossed with metallic luster ; under-color, a lighter shade, free from foreign color. Other things being equal, the specimen having the richest under-color shall be given the preference. Black or white appearing in wings or tail is a serious defect and the one shall be considered as objectionable as the other. Different shades of buff in neck, back, wings or breast, or in two or more of these sections, constitute a serious defect. A harmonious blending of buff in all sections is most desirable.

COLOR OF FEMALE.

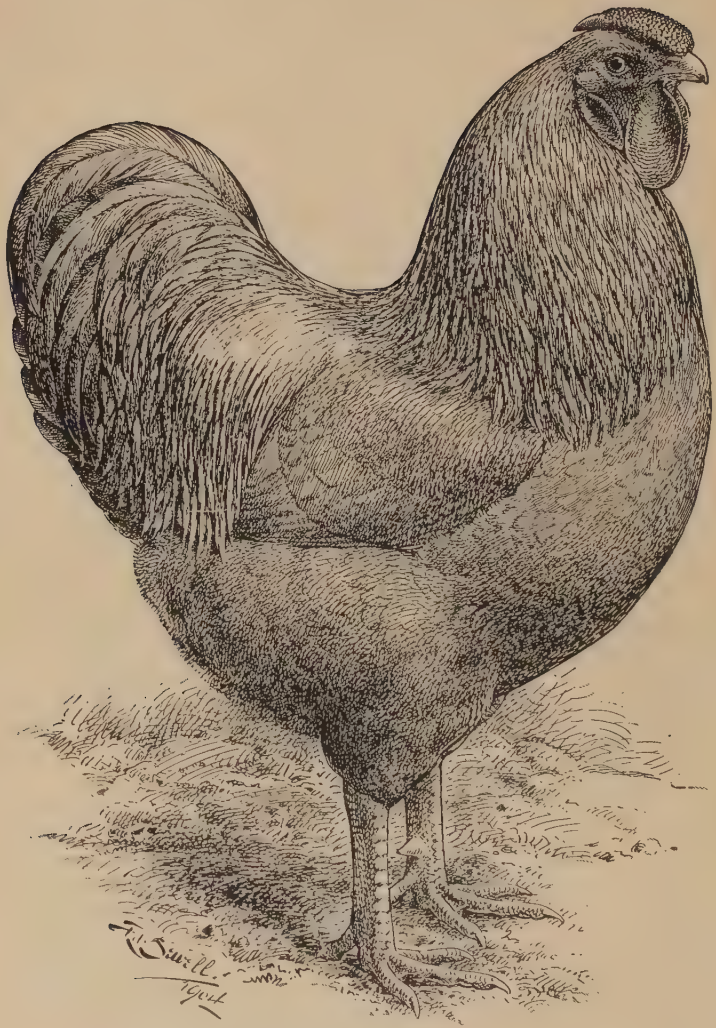
Beak—Yellow.
Eyes—Bright red or bay.
Face—Bright red.
Comb, Wattles and Ear-Lobes—Bright red.
Shanks and Toes—Yellow.
Plumage—Surface throughout an even shade of rich, golden buff, free from shafting or mealy appearance, the head and neck plumage showing metallic luster of the same shade as the rest of the plumage ; under-color a lighter shade, free from foreign color. Other things being equal, the specimen having the richest under-color shall be given the preference. Black or white appearing in wings or tail is a serious defect and the one shall be considered as objectionable as the other. Different shades of buff in neck, back, wings or breast, or in two or more of these sections, constitute a serious defect. A harmonious blending of buff in all sections is most desirable.



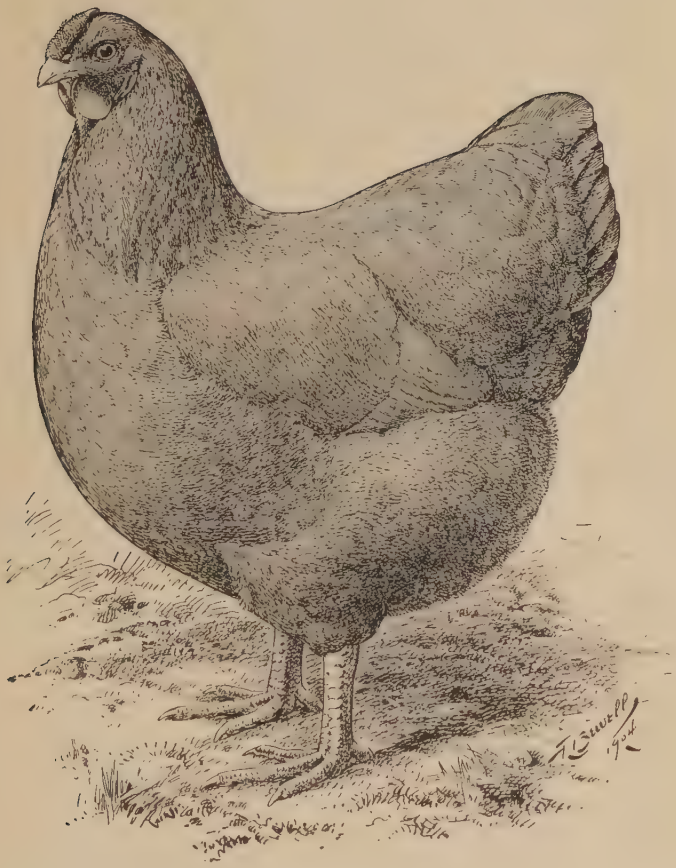
WHITE WYANDOTTE MALE



WHITE WYANDOTTE FEMALE



BUFF WYANDOTTE MALE



BUFF WYANDOTTE FEMALE

Disqualifications.

Ear-lobes more than one-half positive white; shanks other than yellow or dusky yellow. (See general disqualifications.)

COLOR OF MALE.

Head—Plumage, red.

Beak—Dark horn, shading to yellow at point.

Eyes—Bright red or bay.

Face—Bright red.

Comb, Wattles and Ear-Lobes—Bright red.

Neck—Red, with a distinct black stripe through each feather, tapering to a point near extremity of feather; under-color, dark slate.

Back—Dark red; saddle, red with black stripe through each feather; red shaft allowable; under-color, dark slate.

Breast—Glossy black; under-color, dark slate.

Body and Fluff—Black, or black slightly tinged with red; under-color, dark slate.

Wings—Primaries, black, lower edge red; secondaries, black, the outside web red, terminating with black at end of each feather; coverts, greenish black, forming a well-defined bar of this color across wing when folded; bows, red; fronts, black; under-color, dark slate.

Tail—Black; sickles and coverts, glossy greenish-black; lesser coverts, glossy black, but may be edged with red.

Legs and Toes—Thighs, black, or black slightly tinged with red; shanks and toes, yellow.

COLOR OF FEMALE.

Head—Plumage, reddish-brown.

Beak—Dark horn, shading to yellow at point.

Eyes—Bright red or bay.

Face—Bright red.

Comb, Wattles and Ear-Lobes—Bright red.

Neck—Red, with a black stripe through each feather, tapering to a point near extremity of feather, the red edging to be free from black; penciling in central portion of feathers allowable; under-color, dark slate.

Back—Mahogany-red or reddish-brown, distinctly penciled with very dark brown, the outlines of penciling conforming to shape of feather; under-color, dark slate.

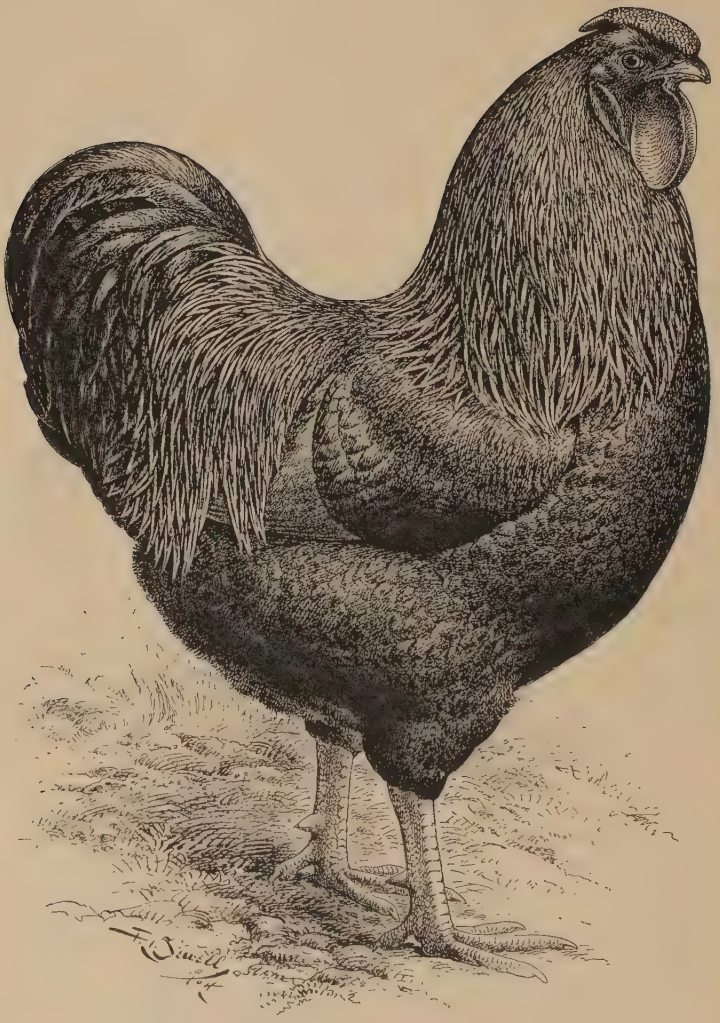
Breast—Mahogany-red or reddish-brown, distinctly penciled with very dark brown, the penciling being of same character as that of back and reaching well up under throat; under-color, dark slate.

Body and Fluff—Mahogany-red or reddish-brown, penciled with a darker brown; under-color, dark slate.

Wings—Primaries, dull black with an edging of brown on outer web; secondaries, inner web a dull black, outer web mahogany-red or reddish-brown; coverts, similar in color to plumage of breast; under-color, dark slate.

Tail—Black or brownish-black, the two highest main tail feathers penciled with reddish-brown; coverts, well penciled, similar in color to breast and body.

Legs and Toes—Thighs, well covered with soft feathers, of a reddish-brown or mahogany-red, penciled with a darker brown; shanks and toes, yellow.



PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTE MALE

PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTE FEMALE

Disqualifications.

Ear-lobes more than one-half positive white ; shanks other than yellow or dusky yellow. (See general disqualifications.)

COLOR OF MALE.

Head—Plumage, silvery white.
Beak—Dark horn, shading to yellow at point.
Eyes—Bright red or bay.
Face—Bright red.
Comb, Wattles and Ear-Lobes—Bright red.
Neck—Silvery white, with a distinct black stripe extending through each feather, tapering to a point near extremity of feather ; each feather to be free from a white shaft, or a black or dark edge ; under-color, dark slate.
Back—Silvery white, free from brown ; saddle, silvery white with a black stripe through each feather ; under-color, dark slate.
Breast—Black ; under-color, dark slate.
Body and Fluff—Body, black, or black slightly frosted with white ; under-color, dark slate.
Wings—Primaries, black, lower edge white ; secondaries, black, outer web white, terminating with greenish-black at end of each feather ; wing-coverts, glossy greenish-black, forming a well-defined bar of that color across wing when folded ; bows, silvery white ; under-color, dark slate.
Tail—Black ; sickles, glossy greenish-black ; coverts, glossy greenish-black, or black edged with white.
Legs and Toes—Thighs, black tinged with gray ; shanks and toes, yellow.

COLOR OF FEMALE.

Head—Plumage, silvery gray.
Beak—Dark horn, shading to yellow at point.
Eyes—Bright red or bay.
Face—Bright red.
Comb, Wattles and Ear-Lobes—Bright red.
Neck—Silvery white, with a distinct black stripe extending through each feather, tapering to a point near extremity of feather ; black stripe may be slightly penciled with silvery white ; each feather to be free from a black or dark edge ; under-color, dark slate.

Back—Gray, with distinct dark penciling, outlines of which conform to shape of feather; feathers free from white shafting; under-color, dark slate.

Breast—The same color as that of back, the penciling reaching well up on throat; under-color, dark slate.

Body and Fluff—Body, the same as that of back, the penciling reaching well down on thighs. Fluff, same shade of gray as that of body, penciling very desirable; under-color, dark slate.

Wings—Primaries, black, lower edge penciled with gray; secondaries, upper web dull black, lower web gray, with distinct, dark penciling; shoulders and wing-coverts, same color as breast and body, well and distinctly penciled; under-color, dark slate.

Tail—Black, except two highest main tail feathers, which are penciled on upper edge; coverts, well penciled, same color as breast and body.

Legs and Toes—Thighs, same shade of gray as body, penciling desirable; shanks and toes, yellow.

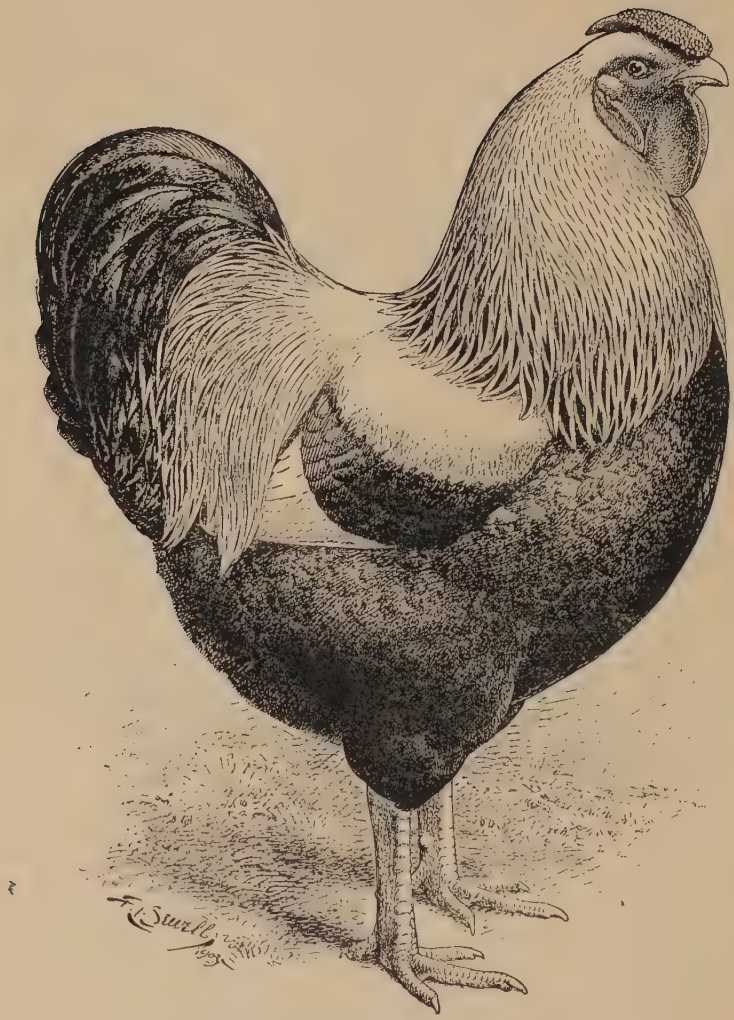
COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTES

Disqualifications.

Ear-lobes more than one-half positive white; solid black feathers in back; shanks other than yellow or reddish yellow. (See general disqualifications.)

COLOR OF MALE AND FEMALE.

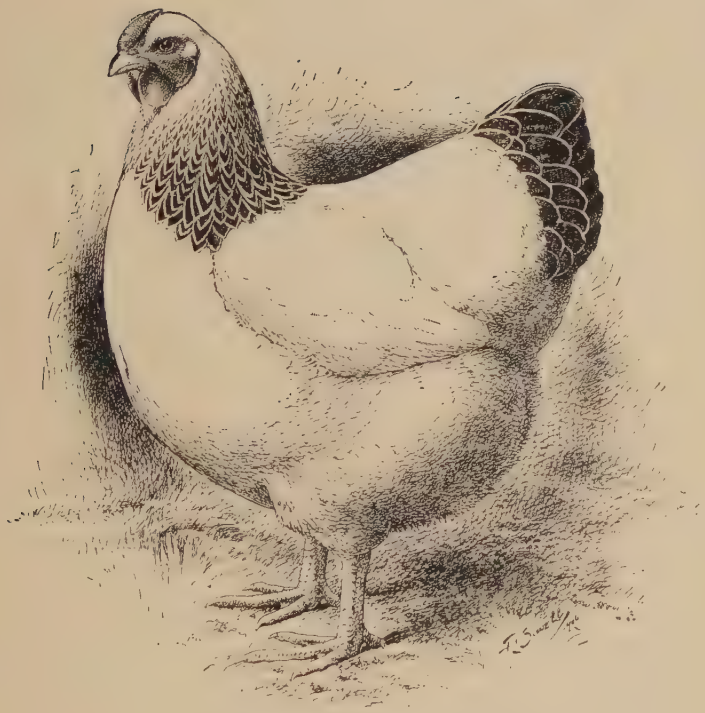
Same as Light Brahmas, except that the color of beak is horn, shading to yellow at point, and that black prevalent in web of feathers in back of female does not disqualify, but is a serious defect.



SILVER PENCILED WYANDOTTE MALE

SILVER PENCILED WYANDOTTE FEMALE

COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTE MALE



COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTE FEMALE

JAVAS

This breed presents the extreme length of body found in the American class. The back and keel are long, which feature, together with the breadth of back, depth of body, the full, well-rounded breast and smooth posterior, give the breed a type peculiarly its own. The neck and tail of both male and female are medium in length. The thighs are large and well-meated. Shanks are of medium size, standing well apart. The color of the face, comb and wattles of the black variety is described as gipsy (see glossary). The comb of both varieties is rather high at rear, the serrations being nearly on a line. The color of plumage of the black variety is a rich, lustrous black, with greenish sheen. Purple barring is a serious defect. The color of plumage of the mottled variety is black and white throughout. These colors should be sharply divided, each distinct in itself, the black predominating. The skin of both varieties is yellow.

Standard Weights.

Cock	9½ lbs.	Hen	7½ lbs.
Cockerel	8 lbs.	Pullet	6½ lbs.

SHAPE OF MALE.

Head—Of medium length and breadth.

Beak—Stout, well curved.

Eyes—Large, full.

Comb—Single, rather small, straight and upright, firm on head, lower in front; evenly serrated, having five well-defined points; fine in texture.

Wattles and Ear-lobes — Wattles, of medium length, well rounded, smooth; fine in texture. Ear-lobes, small.

Neck—Of medium length, arched; hackle, abundant.

Back—Long, broad, with slight concave sweep near tail; saddle feathers, abundant.

Breast—Long, deep, full.

Body and Fluff—Body, long, broad, deep. Fluff, moderate in quantity, even on surface.

Wings—Of medium size, well folded.

Tail—Of medium length, moderately full and expanded, carried at a moderate elevation, not high; sickles, long and gracefully curved; main tail feathers, of medium length.

Legs and Toes—Thighs, of medium length, large, strong, well covered with close-fitting feathers ; shanks, of medium length, stout in bone. Toes, of medium length, straight, strong, well spread. Shanks and toes free from feathers and down.

SHAPE OF FEMALE.

Head—Of medium size.

Beak—Strong, well curved.

Eyes—Of medium size, full.

Comb—Single, small, straight and upright, lower in front ; evenly serrated, having five well-defined points ; fine in texture.

Wattles and Ear-Lobes—Wattles, of medium size, well rounded, smooth ; fine in texture. Ear-lobes, small.

Neck—Of medium length, slightly arched.

Back—Long, full near tail-coverts.

Breast—Long, deep, full.

Body and Fluff—Body, long, broad, deep. Fluff, moderate in quantity, even on surface.

Wings—Of medium size, well folded.

Tail—Of medium length, full, slightly expanded.

Legs and Toes—Thighs, of medium length, large, strong, well covered with close-fitting feathers ; shanks, of medium length, stout in bone. Toes, of medium length, straight, strong, well spread. Shanks and toes free from feathers and down.

BLACK JAVAS

Disqualifications.

Positive white in ear-lobes ; false color in any part of plumage ; skin, or bottoms of feet, other than yellow. (See general disqualifications.)

COLOR OF MALE AND FEMALE.

Beak—Black.

Eyes—Black or dark hazel.

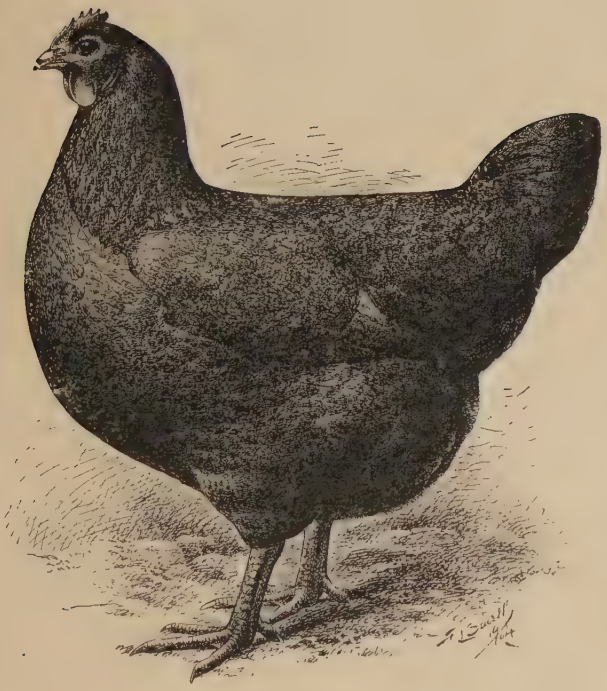
Face—Red or gipsy color.

Comb, Wattles and Ear-Lobes—Red or gipsy color.

Shanks and Toes—Shanks, black, or nearly black with a tendency toward willow, which increases with age ; black preferred. Toes, same color as shanks, except under parts which must be yellow ; bottoms of feet, yellow.

Plumage—Rich, lustrous black with greenish sheen, free from purple barring.

BLACK JAVA MALE



BLACK JAVA FEMALE

MOTTLED JAVAS

Disqualifications.

Positive white in ear-lobes; red or brassy color in any part of plumage; skin, or bottoms of feet, other than yellow. (See general disqualifications.)

COLOR OF MALE AND FEMALE.

Beak—Horn, or horn and yellow.
Eyes—Red or bay.
Face—Red.
Comb, Wattles and Ear-Lobes—Red.
Shanks and Toes—Broken leaden-blue and yellow.
Plumage—Mottled black and white throughout, black predominating.

DOMINIQUES

Disqualifications.

Permanent white in ear-lobes; any feather or feathers, or portion of a feather, of any color foreign to the breed, excepting solid black and black and white feathers. (See general disqualifications.)

Standard Weights.

Cock	8 lbs.	Hen	6 lbs.
Cockerel	7 lbs.	Pullet	5 lbs.

SHAPE OF MALE.

Head—Of medium size, carried well up.
Beak—Short, stout, regularly curved.
Eyes—Large, clear.
Comb—Rose, not so large as to overhang the eyes or beak; firm and straight on head, square in front, uniform on sides, free from hollow in center, terminating in a spike at rear, the point of which turns slightly upward; top covered with small corrugations.

Wattles and Ear-Lobes—Wattles, broad, full, pendent. Ear-lobes, of medium size.

Neck—Of medium length, well arched, tapering; hackle, abundant.

Back—Of medium length, broad, rising with concave sweep to tail.

Breast—Broad, deep, full.

Body and Fluff—Body, broad, full, compact. Fluff, moderately full.

Wings—Of medium size, well folded; wing-bows and points, well covered by breast and saddle feathers.

Tail—Full, slightly expanded; sickles, long, well curved.

Legs and Toes—Thighs, of medium length, large, strong, well covered with soft feathers; shanks, fine in bone. Toes, of medium length, straight, well spread. Shanks and toes free from feathers and down.

SHAPE OF FEMALE.

Head—Small.

Beak—Short, stout, regularly curved.

Eyes—Large, clear.

Comb—Rose, similar to that of male, but much smaller.

Wattles and Ear-Lobes—Wattles, rather small, pendent. Ear-lobes, of medium size.

Neck—Short, tapering.

Back—Of medium length, broad, slightly concave.

Breast—Round, full.

Body and Fluff—Body, broad, full, compact. Fluff, moderately full.

Wings—Of medium size, well folded.

Tail—Full, slightly expanded, carried at a moderate elevation.

Legs and Toes—Thighs, of medium length, large, strong, well covered with soft feathers; shanks, fine in bone. Toes, of medium length, straight, well spread. Shanks and toes free from feathers and down.

COLOR OF MALE AND FEMALE.

Beak—Yellow.

Eyes—Bright red.

Face—Bright red.

Comb, Wattles and Ear-Lobes—Bright red.

Shanks and Toes—Yellow.

Plumage—Same as Barred Plymouth Rocks.

DOMINIQUE MALE

DOMINIQUE FEMALE

RHODE ISLAND REDS

(Single and Rose-Comb)

The Rhode Island Reds are an American production now generally regarded at poultry exhibitions as being a new breed, though they have been bred in large numbers for practical purposes in Rhode Island during many years, taking their name from that State. They are believed to have originated from crosses of the Asiatics, Mediterraneans and Games. Their chief characteristics are : red color, oblong shape, compact form and smooth surface plumage.

Disqualifications.

Ear-lobes more than one-half positive white; one or more entirely white feathers showing in the outer plumage ; shanks and feet other than yellow or reddish-horn. (See general disqualifications.)

Standard Weights.

Cock	8½ lbs.	Hen	6½ lbs.
Cockerel	7½ lbs.	Pullet	5 lbs.

SHAPE OF MALE.

Head—Of medium size and breadth.

Beak—Short, slightly curved.

Eyes—Prominent.

Comb—Single, of medium size, set firmly on head, straight and upright, having five, even, well-defined serrations, those in front and at rear smaller than those in middle.

Comb—Rose, low, firm on head, top oval in shape, and surface covered with small points, terminating in a small spike at rear, and conforming to general shape of head.

Wattles and Ear-Lobes—Wattles, of medium size, equal in length, moderately rounded. Ear-lobes, rather small, almond-shaped; fine in texture.

Neck—Of medium length ; hackle, abundant, flowing over the shoulders ; not too loosely feathered.

Back—Broad, long, carried nearly horizontal, with slightly concave sweep to tail ; saddle feathers, of medium length, abundant.

Breast—Deep, full, well rounded.

Body and Fluff—Body, broad, deep, long; keel-bone, long, straight, extending well forward, giving body an oblong appearance; feathers carried close to body. Fluff, moderately full.

Wings—Of good size, well folded, carried horizontally.

Tail—Of medium length, well spread, carried at an angle of forty degrees from the horizontal, thus increasing apparent length of fowl; sickles, of medium length, extending slightly beyond main tail feathers; lesser sickles and tail-coverts, of medium length and fairly abundant.

Legs and Toes—Thighs, of medium length, large, well covered with soft feathers; shanks, of medium length, well rounded, smooth. Toes, of medium length, straight, strong, well spread. Shanks and toes free from feathers and down.

SHAPE OF FEMALE.

Head—Of medium size and breadth.

Beak—Short, slightly curved.

Eyes—Prominent.

Comb—Single, similar to that of male, but much smaller.

Comb—Rose, similar to that of male, but much smaller.

Wattles and Ear-Lobes — Wattles, of medium size, equal in length, moderately rounded. Ear-lobes, rather small, almond-shaped; fine in texture.

Neck—Of medium length; hackle, moderately full.

Back—Long, carried nearly horizontal.

Breast—Broad, deep, full, well rounded.

Body and Fluff—Body, broad, deep, long; keel-bone, long, straight, extending well forward, giving body an oblong appearance; feathers carried close to body. Fluff, moderately full.

Wings — Rather large, well folded; fronts, well covered by breast feathers; flights, carried nearly horizontal.

Tail—Rather short, moderately spread, carried at an angle of thirty-five degrees from the horizontal.

Legs and Toes — Thighs, of medium length, well covered with soft feathers; shanks, of medium length, set well apart at knee-joints, well rounded, smooth. Toes, of medium length, straight, strong, well spread. Shanks and toes free from feathers and down.

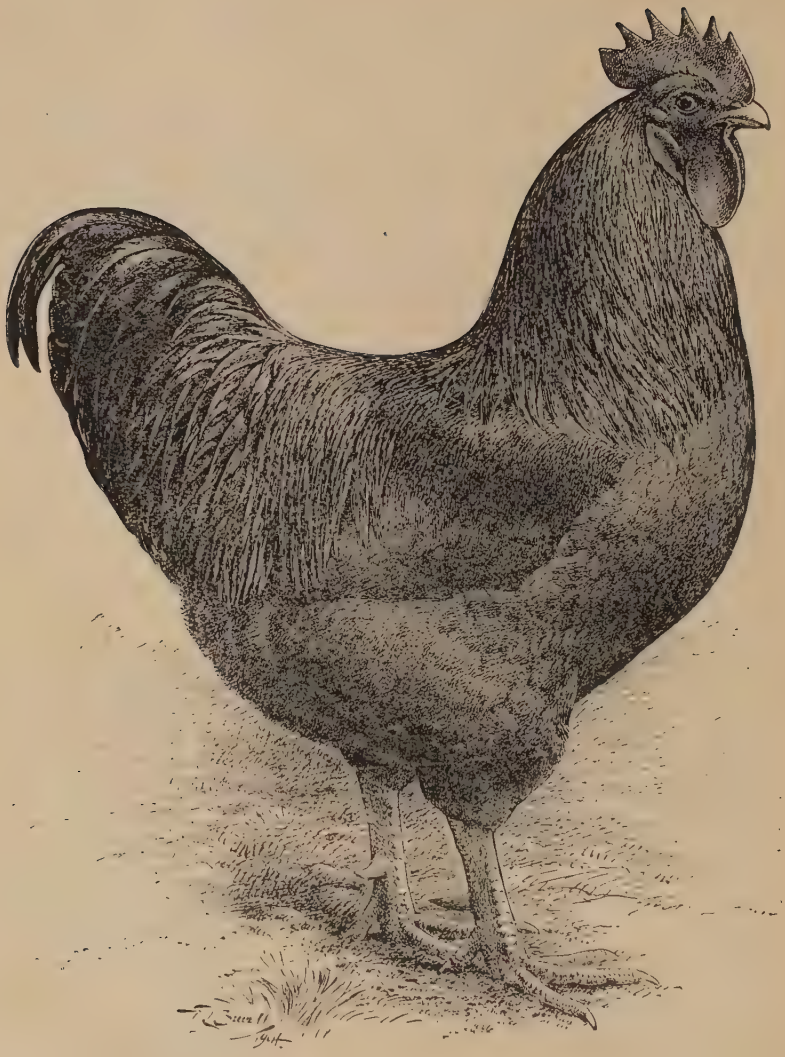
COLOR OF MALE.

Beak—Reddish-horn.

Eyes—Red.

Face—Bright red.

Comb, Wattles and Ear-Lobes—Bright red.



RHODE ISLAND RED MALE

RHODE ISLAND RED FEMALE

Wings—Primaries, lower web black, upper web red ; secondaries, lower web red, upper web black ; flight-coverts, black ; wing-bows, free from black.

Tail—Main tail feathers and sickle feathers, black with greenish sheen ; tail-coverts, mainly black, becoming red as they approach the saddle.

Shanks and Toes—Shanks, yellow, or reddish-horn ; line of red pigment showing down sides is desirable. Toes, reddish-horn.

Plumage—General surface rich, brilliant red, except where black is specified ; free from shafting or mealy appearance ; red accentuated on wing-bows and back is allowable, but the less contrast between these sections and the hackle and breast the better. A harmonious blending of red is desired in all sections where this color is specified. Specimen should be so brilliant in luster as to have a glossed appearance. Under-color, red or salmon, free from slate or smut. Other things being equal, the specimen best in under-color is to receive award.

COLOR OF FEMALE.

Beak—Reddish-horn.

Eyes—Red.

Face—Bright red.

Comb, Wattles and Ear-Lobes—Bright red.

Neck—Red ; lower hackle feathers ending with black tips.

Wings—Primaries, lower web black, upper web red ; secondaries, lower web red, upper web black ; wing-coverts, black.

Tail—Black, except two top feathers, which may be edged with red.

Shanks and Toes—Shanks, yellow, or reddish-horn ; line of red pigment showing down sides is desirable. Toes, reddish-horn.

Plumage—General surface red, except where black is specified ; free from shafting or mealy appearance ; quills, red ; under-color, red or salmon, free from slate or smut. A harmonious blending of red is desired in all sections where this color is specified. Other things being equal, the specimen best in under-color is to receive award.

BUCKEYES

Disqualifications.

Twisted or puckered comb; black beak; permanent white in ear-lobes; white feathers; shanks other than yellow. (See general disqualifications.)

Standard Weights.

Cock	9 lbs.	Hen	6 lbs.
Cockerel	8 lbs.	Pullet	5 lbs.

SHAPE OF MALE.

Head—Of medium size, carried well up.

Beak—Short, stout, regularly curved.

Eyes—Of medium size, full, bright, with bold expression.

Comb—Pea, small, firm, set closely on head.

Wattles and Ear-Lobes—Wattles, of equal length, moderately rounded. Ear-lobes, of medium size; fine in texture.

Neck—Of medium length, well arched, tapering nicely; hackle, abundant, flowing well over shoulders.

Back—Broad at shoulders, rather long, rising with slight concave sweep to tail; saddle feathers, abundant.

Breast—Broad, deep, well rounded, carried somewhat elevated above the horizontal.

Body and Fluff—Body, rather long, broad, deep, full, heavy for size of bird; keel-bone, long, straight, extending well forward. Fluff, moderately full.

Wings—Of medium size, well folded; wing-bows and wing-points, well covered by breast and saddle feathers, respectively.

Tail—Of medium length and size, carried moderately upright; sickles and coverts, of medium length, nicely curved, sufficiently abundant to cover well the stiff feathers.

Legs and Toes—Thighs, of medium length, large, well covered with soft feathers; shanks, of medium length, stout, smooth, set well apart. Toes, of medium length, straight, strong, well spread. Shanks and toes free from feathers and down.

SHAPE OF FEMALE.

Head—Of medium size, carried well up.

Beak—Short, stout, regularly curved.

Eyes—Of medium size, full, bright.

Comb—Pea, small, set closely on head.

Wattles and Ear-Lobes—Wattles, of equal length, moderately rounded. Ear-lobes, of medium size; fine in texture.

Neck—Of medium length, well curved, tapering nicely to head, where it is comparatively small ; hackle, moderately full.

Back—Broad, rather long, rising very slightly to tail.

Breast—Broad, deep, well rounded, carried somewhat elevated above the horizontal.

Body and Fluff—Body, long, broad, deep, full, heavy for size of bird ; keel-bone, long, straight, extending well forward. Fluff, moderately full.

Wings—Of medium size, well folded.

Tail—Of medium length, fairly well spread, carried moderately upright.

Legs and Toes—Thighs, of medium length and size, well covered with soft feathers ; shanks, of medium length, stout, smooth, set well apart. Toes, of medium length and size, straight, well spread. Shanks and toes free from feathers and down.

COLOR OF MALE.

Beak—Yellow, shaded with red horn.

Eyes—Red.

Face—Bright red.

Comb, Wattles and Ear-Lobes—Bright red.

Shanks and Toes—Yellow, shaded with red horn.

Plumage—General surface, dark, rich, velvety red, garnet or dark cardinal in shade, never buff or bricky ; head, neck, hackle, back, saddle and wing-bows, richly glossed with a metallic luster ; under-color, a lighter shade of red, except on the feathers of the back, where a bar of slate should appear next to surface color, balance of the web to be red ; color of quill to conform to web of feather. Other things being equal, the specimen showing the richest, most even surface color shall be given the preference. The unexposed flight feathers and main tail feathers may contain black ; sickles and coverts should be shaded red and black, thus avoiding a sharp contrast between body and tail. A harmonious blending of red in all sections is desirable.

COLOR OF FEMALE.

Beak—Yellow.

Eyes—Red.

Face—Bright red.

Comb, Wattles and Ear-Lobes—Bright red.

Shanks and Toes—Yellow, or reddish yellow.

Plumage—General surface, dark, rich, velvety red, garnet or dark cardinal in shade, never buff or bricky. Under-color, a lighter shade, except on the feathers of the back, where a bar of slate should appear next to surface color. Other things being equal, the specimen showing the most even, dark red surface color shall be given the preference. The unexposed flight feathers and main tail feathers may contain black. A harmonious blending of red in all sections is desirable.

CLASS II.

ASIATIC

Breeds.	Varieties.
Brahmas	Light. Dark.
Cochins	Buff. Partridge. White. Black.
Langshans	Black. White.

Scale of Points for Asiatic Class.

Symmetry	8
Weight	6
Condition	5
Head—Shape 3, Color 3	6
Comb	8
Wattles and Ear-Lobes	5
Neck—Shape 4, Color 6	10
Back—Shape 4, Color 5	9
Breast—Shape 5, Color 5	10
Body and Fluff—Shape 5, Color 3	8
Wings—Shape 4, Color 4	8
Tail—Shape 4, Color 5	9
Legs and Toes	8
	100

BRAHMAS

The Brahma male should have that strength and grace of carriage which naturally belong to a well-proportioned fowl of its size and finish. The head, when well furnished, lends style and character to the bird's commanding appearance. The body should be large, well rounded and free from any tendency to excessive fluff. The Standard does not provide for any cushion in Brahmas, either male or female. The Brahma male should be of a distinctive type quite unlike the Cochin in form and feather, being more compactly and firmly put together. The solidity of form and compactness of plumage unite in the standard Brahma male to produce a finely-proportioned fowl of large size and active nature. Comb, color and markings should be well defined, embodying the true Brahma characteristics.

The Brahma female has the fine, graceful lines that properly belong to her as the mate of the stately and powerful male of this breed. She lacks rotundity of form as compared with the full-feathered Cochin, her body being more compact and closely feathered. Her back should be free from cushion thus preserving the true Brahma type. The proper sweep of back from saddle to tail is formed largely by the distinctively Brahma spread of tail, which continues and finishes the back line, and fills out the side lines to proper form, within the true contour of Brahma shape.

SHAPE OF MALE.

Head—Of medium length, broad ; crown projecting over eyes.

Beak—Stout, well curved.

Eyes—Large, fairly prominent.

Comb—Pea, small, firm and even on head, lower and narrower in front and at rear than at center ; distinctly divided, having appearance of three small, single combs joined together at base and at rear, the largest and highest located in the middle, each part evenly serrated ; points in front and at rear smaller than those of center ; serrations not so sharp nor long as in single-comb varieties.

Wattles and Ear-Lobes—Wattles, of medium size, well rounded. Ear-lobes, large, pendent, the lower edges on a level with or slightly below edges of wattles.

Neck—Moderately long, well arched ; hackle, abundant, flowing over shoulders and meeting under throat, dividing at lower ends of wattles and flowing full at sides.

Back—Broad, rather long, flat across shoulders, rising with slightly concave incline from shoulders to middle of saddle, where it takes a more pronounced concave sweep well up on tail; saddle, abundant, flowing full over sides, filling well in front of tail and covering wing-points.

Breast—Broad, deep, well rounded, full.

Body and Fluff—Body, rather long, deep, well rounded at sides. Fluff, abundant, smooth in surface, giving specimen a broad but compact appearance.

Wings—Small, carried rather high, with lower line nearly horizontal; sides, well rounded; primaries, closely folded under secondaries.

Tail—Of medium size, full, well spread, carried fairly upright, filled underneath with curling feathers; sickles, short, spreading laterally; coverts, plentiful, but not so long as to cover the entire length of lower main tail feathers.

Legs and Toes—Legs, rather straight, set well apart at knee-joints, not bent to an extent that gives specimen the appearance of stooping; thighs, stout, well covered with soft feathers, nicely rounded, free from vulture-like feathering; shanks, large, stout in bone, of sufficient length to properly balance specimen, well covered on outer sides with feathers. Toes, straight; outer and middle toes, well feathered.

SHAPE OF FEMALE.

Head—Of medium length, broad; crown projecting over eyes.

Beak—Stout, well curved.

Eyes—Large, fairly prominent, deep set.

Comb—Pea, low, firm and even on head; well serrated, the middle row higher and more distinctly serrated than the other two.

Wattles and Ear-Lobes—Wattles, very small. Ear-lobes, well developed.

Neck—Of moderate length, slightly arched; rather full under throat, hens having dewlap between wattles.

Back—Broad, rather long, flat across shoulders with moderate incline to tail, slightly concave, having appearance of being nearly straight.

Breast—Broad, full, well rounded.

Body and Fluff—Body, long, deep, well rounded at sides. Fluff, abundant, smooth in surface, giving specimen a broad but compact appearance.

Wings—Small, carried rather high, with lower line nearly horizontal; sides, well rounded; fronts, covered by breast feathers; primaries, closely folded under secondaries.

Tail—Rather short, well spread at base (resembling an inverted "V" with wide angle, when viewed from rear), carried high enough to continue the concave sweep of back; tail-coverts, two rows, distinctly covering a part of both sides of main tail.

Legs and Toes—Legs, rather straight, set well apart at knee-joints, not bent to an extent that gives specimen the appearance of stooping; thighs, stout, well covered with soft feathers; shanks, of medium length, stout in bone, well feathered on outer sides. Toes, straight, stout; outer and middle toes, well feathered.

LIGHT BRAHMAS

Disqualifications.

Solid black feathers in back; positive black spots prevalent in web of feathers of back, except slight dark or black stripes in saddle of males near tail, or in cape of either sex; vulture-like hocks; shanks any color other than yellow or reddish-yellow; cocks not weighing nine pounds; hens not weighing seven and one-half pounds; cockerels not weighing seven and one-half pounds; pullets not weighing six pounds. (See general disqualifications.)

Standard Weights.

Cock	12 lbs.	Hen	9½ lbs.
Cockerel	10 lbs.	Pullet	8 lbs.

COLOR OF MALE.

Head—Plumage, white.

Beak—Yellow, with dark stripe down upper mandible.

Eyes—Bay.

Face—Bright red.

Comb, Wattles and Ear-Lobes—Bright red.

Neck—Plumage, other than hackle, white; hackle, web white with solid, glossy black stripe extending down middle of each feather, one-half or more its length, running nearly parallel with edge of feather and tapering to a point near extremity of feather.

Back—Surface color, white; cape, black and white; saddle, white, except where saddle-hangers take on the character of tail-coverts, which if black in web and laced with white shall not be considered defective; under-color, either white, bluish-white or slate.

Breast—White; under-color, at juncture with body, white, bluish-white or slate.

Body and Fluff—Body, white, except under wings, where it may be white, bluish-white or slate; under-color, white or bluish-white. Fluff, white; under-color, white or bluish-white.

Wings—Bows, white, except fronts, which may be partly black; primaries, black or nearly black with white edging on lower edge of lower

web; secondaries, lower portion of lower web white, sufficient to secure a white wing-bay, the white extending around ends of feathers and lacing upper portion of upper web, this color growing wider in the shorter secondaries, the five next to the body being white on surface when wing is folded; remainder of each secondary, black.

Tail—Black; the curling feathers underneath, white or black; sickles and coverts, glossy greenish-black; lesser coverts, glossy greenish-black, edged with white.

Legs and Toes—Thighs, surface color, white; under-color, white or bluish-white; shank feathers, white, more or less mottled with black; shanks and toes, yellow. Toe-feathering, white or white mottled with black.

COLOR OF FEMALE.

Head—Plumage, white.

Beak—Yellow, or yellow with dark stripe down the upper mandible.

Eyes—Bay.

Face—Bright red.

Comb, Wattles and Ear-Lobes—Bright red.

Neck—Hackle, beginning at juncture of head with neck, web white, with solid, glossy black stripe extending down middle of each feather, running nearly parallel with edge of feather and tapering to a point near its extremity.

Back—White; cape, white or black and white; under-color, white or bluish-white.

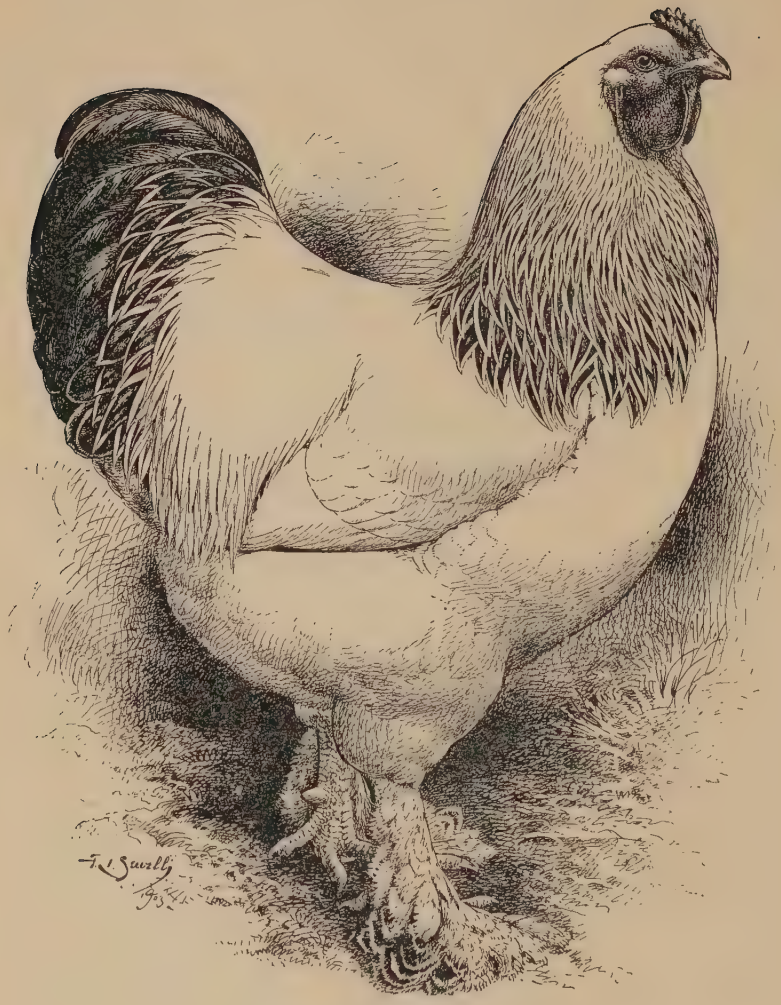
Breast—White; under-color, at juncture with body, white or bluish-white.

Body and Fluff—Body, white, except under wings, where it may be white or bluish-white; under-color, white or bluish-white. Fluff, white.

Wings—Bows, white; primaries, black and white (black to predominate), with white edging on lower edge of lower web; secondaries, lower portion of lower web white, sufficient to secure a white wing-bay, the white extending around the ends and lacing upper portion of upper web, this color growing wider in the shorter secondaries, the five next to the body being white on surface when wing is folded; remainder of each secondary, black.

Tail—Black, except two highest main tail feathers, which may be edged with white; tail-coverts, black edged with white.

Legs and Toes—Thighs, white; shank feathers, white or white slightly mottled with black; shanks and toes, yellow. Toe-feathering, white or white mottled with black.



LIGHT BRAHMA MALE

LIGHT BRAHMA FEMALE

Disqualifications.

Vulture-like hocks; cocks not weighing nine pounds; hens not weighing seven pounds; cockerels not weighing seven and one-half pounds; pullets not weighing five and one-half pounds. (See general disqualifications.)

Standard Weights.

Cock	11 lbs.	Hen	8½ lbs.
Cockerel	9 lbs.	Pullet	7 lbs.

COLOR OF MALE.

Head—Plumage, silvery white.

Beak—Yellow at sides and horn along the top.

Eyes—Bay.

Face—Bright red.

Comb, Wattles and Ear-Lobes—Bright red.

Neck—Other than hackle, black; hackle, silvery white, with distinct black stripe extending down middle of each feather, running nearly parallel with edge of feather, tapering to a point near its extremity and free from white shaft; under-color, black or dark slate.

Back—Silvery white, free from brown; saddle, silvery white, with black stripe down middle of each feather, same as hackle; under-color, black or slate.

Breast—Black.

Body and Fluff—Body, black, or black slightly frosted with white; under-color, black or slate. Fluff, same as body.

Wings—Bows, silvery white; primaries, black, except a narrow edging of white on lower edge of lower web; secondaries, black, except lower half of lower web which should be white except near end of feather, at which point the white terminates abruptly, leaving end of feather black; wing-coverts, glossy greenish-black, forming a well-defined bar of this color across wing when folded.

Tail—Black; sickles and coverts, glossy greenish-black; lesser coverts, glossy greenish-black, or this color edged with white.

Legs and Toes—Thighs, black; shank feathers, black or black mixed with white, black preferred; shanks and toes, yellow. Toe feathers, black.

COLOR OF FEMALE.

Head—Plumage, silvery gray.

Beak—Dark horn.

Eyes—Bay.

Face—Bright red.

Comb, Wattles and Ear-Lobes—Bright red.

Neck—Hackle, silvery white, with broad black stripe extending down middle of each feather, running nearly parallel with edge of feather, tapering to a point near its extremity and free from white shaft; centers of feathers in hens may show penciling; under-color, black or slate.

Back—Gray, with distinct dark penciling, outlines of which conform to shape of feather; feathers free from white shafts.

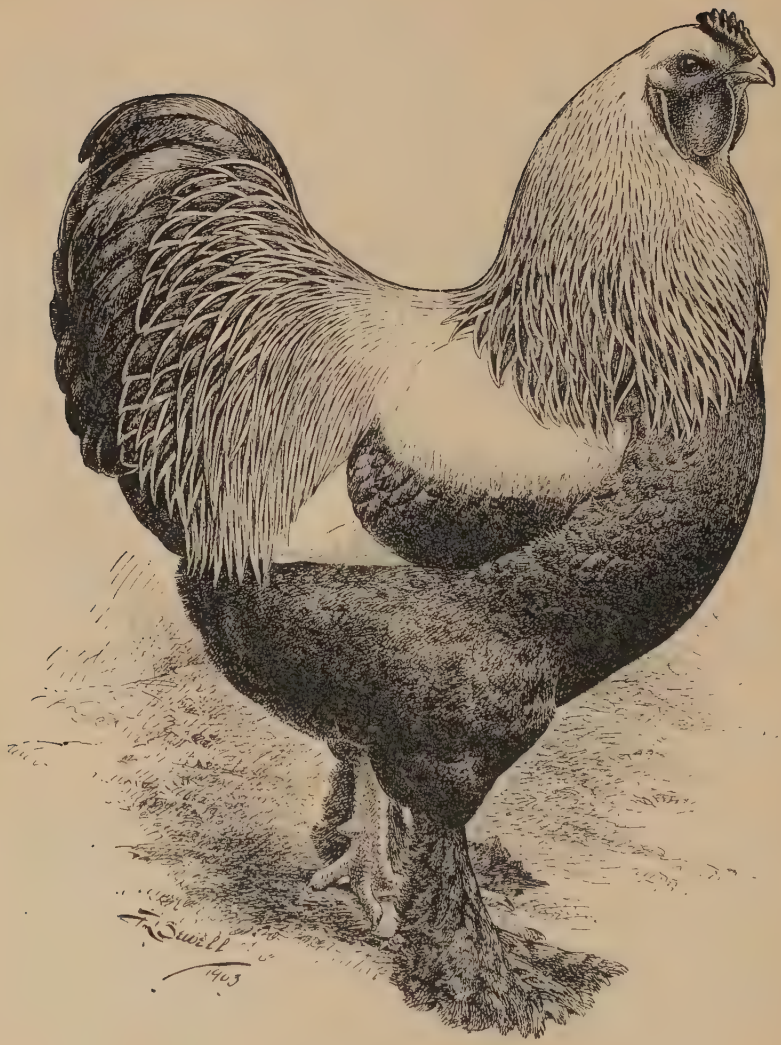
Breast—Same color as back, the penciling reaching well up on throat.

Body and Fluff—Body, same color as back, the penciling reaching well down on thighs. Fluff, same shade of gray as body; penciling very desirable.

Wings—Primaries, black with narrow edge of gray penciling on lower web; secondaries, upper web, dull black, lower web, gray, with distinct dark penciling; shoulder and wing-coverts, same color as breast and body, well and distinctly penciled.

Tail—Black, except two highest main tail feathers, which are penciled on upper edge; tail-coverts, well penciled, same color as breast and body.

Legs and Toes—Thighs, same shade of gray as body, penciling desirable; shank and toe feathers, same color as thighs. Shanks and toes, yellow.



DARK BRAHMA MALE

DARK BRAHMA FEMALE

COCHINS

The Cochin male should be a very deep-bodied, massive, vigorous bird, possessing a dignified carriage, but showing a tendency to lean forward. The keel should be carried low and the saddle, or cushion, well up. The outline of every section should be well rounded and free from flat or concave surfaces. The extraordinary profusion of long, loose plumage, and the great abundance of downy fiber in the under fluff, produce a large, bulky appearance, conveying the idea of even greater weight than exists in reality. Hard or close-fitting plumage is a very serious defect.

The Cochin female should correspond, in a feminine way, with the male, but should be shorter and rounder, possessing a more plump appearance. The back of the Cochin female seems shorter than it really is, owing to the difference in the character of the neck and cushion plumage. The cushion is more pronounced than in the male, being very large and full, rising from the base of the hackle, or from the cape, and very nearly covering the tail. The abdomen is more fully developed than that of the male Cochin. Head, comb, wattles and ear-lobes are much smaller than in the male, and are of the finest texture.

Standard Weights.

Cock	11 lbs.	Hen	8½ lbs.
Cockerel	9 lbs.	Pullet	7 lbs.

SHAPE OF MALE.

Head—Rather short, broad, deep, prominent over eyes; juncture with neck, well defined.

Beak—Short, stout at base, gently curving to point.

Eyes—Of medium size, mild in expression.

Face—Of fine texture.

Comb—Single, of medium size, set firmly on head, stout at base, upright, straight from front to rear, low in front, carefully rounded toward rear; serrations, moderately deep, dividing comb into five regular points, the middle one the highest; free from wrinkles or side sprigs; fine in texture.

Wattles and Ear-Lobes—Wattles, pendent, rather long, well rounded, thin and smooth; fine in texture. Ear-lobes, well defined, hanging about two-thirds as low as wattles; very fine in texture and free from discoloration, which is highly objectionable.

Neck—Short, full, well proportioned, beautifully arched from rear of head to back ; hackle, very long and abundant, flowing well over shoulders and cape.

Back—Apparently short, very broad, well rounded.

Saddle or Cushion—Rising from back at base of hackle or cape, very broad and round, convexed from side to side ; plumage very profuse and long ; saddle feathers, flowing over tips of wings and mingling with fluff and under-plumage of tail.

Shoulders—Very broad ; flat across under hackle.

Breast—Carried forward, very full, well rounded, of great breadth and depth.

Body and Fluff—Body, of medium length, broad, deep, well rounded from point of breast to abdomen ; abdomen, well let down between the legs, broad and well rounded from breast bone to tail, depending more for fullness on length of feathers than on muscular development. Fluff, full, soft, abundant.

Wings—Carried well up, small and completely folded ; fronts, embedded in plumage of breast ; tips, nicely tucked under saddle plumage ; wing-bows, smooth and exceedingly well rounded ; loose or hanging flights very objectionable.

Tail—Main tail, short, well spread at base ; filled underneath with profusion of soft feathers and enveloped by coverts and lesser sickles, showing as little stiff feathers as possible ; saddle and tail to have soft, round, bulky appearance.

Legs—Very strong, large, straight, set well apart.

Thighs—Of moderate length ; the more long, soft, outstanding plumage, extending well down the shanks and covering knee or hock joints, the better, giving the appearance of two great globes of feathers concealing the legs from view.

Hocks—(Knee-Joints.) Covered with flexible feathers, curving inward about the joints ; free from vulture-like feathering.

Shanks—Short, stout in bone ; plumage, long, beginning just below knee-joints and covering front and outer sides of shanks, from which it should be outstanding, the upper part growing out from under thigh plumage and continuing into foot feathering. There should be no marked break in the outlines between the plumage of these sections ; they should merge naturally into each other and blend together.

Toes—Straight, stout, well spread ; middle and outer toes, completely feathered to ends.

SHAPE OF FEMALE.

Head—Neat looking, fairly full in skull ; fashioned after that of male, except finer in form.

Beak—Short, stout at base, curving gently to point.

Eyes—Of medium size, mild in expression.

Face—Of fine texture.

Comb—Single, small, straight and upright, nicely rounded to conform to shape of head; divided into five points; free from side sprigs and other imperfections; fine in texture.

Wattles and Ear-Lobes—Wattles, small, nicely rounded; fine in texture. Ear-lobes, fairly well defined; fine in texture and free from discoloration, which is very objectionable.

Neck—Short, nicely arched; hackle, very full, flowing well over shoulders and cape.

Back—Apparently short, very broad, well rounded.

Cushion—Rising very full from back at base of hackle or cape, very large and round; plumage, profuse, flowing over tips of wings, well into thigh fluff and almost covering tail feathers.

Shoulders—Broad; flat across under hackle.

Breast—Carried low in front, full, well rounded, of great breadth and depth.

Body and Fluff—Body, of medium length, broad, deep, full and well rounded from point of breast to abdomen; abdomen, well let down between legs, full and round from breast bone to tail, with great length and fullness of feather. Fluff, full, soft, profuse.

Wings — Small, completely folded; fronts, embedded in plumage of breast; tips, concealed between cushion and thigh plumage; wing-bows, smooth and exceedingly well rounded; loose or hanging flights very objectionable.

Tail—Short, broad at base, carried rather low; well filled underneath with profusion of soft feathers and nearly enveloped by tail-coverts, which help to form the cushion.

Legs—Of medium size, straight, strong, set well apart.

Thighs—Of medium length, with great profusion of long, soft, out-standing fluff plumage, completely hiding knee-joints or hocks and covering shanks almost to feet.

Hocks—(Knee-joints.) Covered with profusion of soft, flexible feathers, curving inward about knee-joints; free from vulture-like feathering.

Shanks—Short, stout in bone; plumage, long, very profuse.

Toes—Straight, well spread; middle and outer toes, completely feathered to ends.

BUFF COCHINS

Disqualifications.

Vulture-like hocks; plucked hocks; shanks other than yellow in color, bare middle toes; cocks not weighing nine pounds; hens not weighing seven pounds; cockerels not weighing seven pounds; pullets not weighing five pounds. (See general disqualifications.)

COLOR OF MALE.

Beak—Rich yellow.
Eyes—Bay.
Face—Bright red.
Comb, Wattles and Ear-Lobes—Bright red.
Shanks and Toes—Rich yellow.
Plumage—Surface throughout, an even shade of rich, golden buff, free from shafting or mealy appearance; the head, neck, hackle, back, wing-bows and saddle richly glossed with a metallic luster; under-color, a lighter shade, free from foreign color. Other things being equal, the specimen showing the richest under-color shall be given the preference. Black or white appearing in wings or tail is a serious defect, and the one shall be considered as objectionable as the other. Different shades of buff in neck, back, wings or breast, or in two or more of these sections, constitute a serious defect. A harmonious blending of buff in all sections is most desirable.

COLOR OF FEMALE.

Beak—Rich yellow.
Eyes—Bay.
Face—Bright red.
Comb, Wattles and Ear-Lobes—Bright red.
Shanks and Toes—Rich yellow.
Plumage—Surface throughout an even shade of rich, golden buff, free from shafting or mealy appearance; the head and neck plumage showing metallic luster of the same shade as the rest of the plumage; under-color, a lighter shade, free from foreign color. Other things being equal, the specimen showing the richest under-color shall be given the preference. Black or white appearing in wings or tail is a serious defect and the one shall be considered as objectionable as the other. Different shades of buff in neck, back, wings or breast, or in two or more of these sections, constitute a serious defect. A harmonious blending of buff in all sections is most desirable.

BUFF COCHIN MALE

BUFF COCHIN FEMALE

Disqualifications.

Positive white extending into web of tail feathers of cockerel; vulture-like hocks; plucked hocks; shanks other than yellow or dusky yellow; bare middle toes; cocks not weighing nine pounds; hens not weighing seven pounds; cockerels not weighing seven pounds; pullets not weighing five pounds. (See general disqualifications.)

COLOR OF MALE.

Head—Plumage, bright red.

Beak—Yellow or horn.

Eyes—Bay.

Face—Bright red.

Comb, Wattles and Ear-Lobes—Bright red.

Neck—Bright red or dark orange, with a distinct black stripe extending down the middle of each feather, running nearly parallel with edge of feather and tapering to a point near its extremity; red or dark golden edges of feathers free from black.

Back—Dark reddish-brown; saddle, bright red, or dark orange-red, with black stripe down the middle of each feather, same as in hackle, the red or dark golden edges of saddle feathers free from black; under-color, dark slate.

Breast—Rich, deep black.

Body and Fluff—Body, rich, deep black. Fluff, black.

Wings—Bows, red; fronts, black; primaries, black on inside web with bay edging on outside web; secondaries, black on inside web, rich bay on outside web, terminating with greenish-black at end of each feather; wing-coverts, greenish-black, forming well-defined bar of this color across wing when wing is folded.

Tail—Black; sickles and coverts, glossy greenish-black; lesser coverts, glossy greenish-black, or glossy black edged with red or dark orange-red.

Legs and Toes—Thighs, black; shank plumage, black or brownish-black; shanks and toes, yellow or dusky yellow. Toe plumage, black or brownish-black.

COLOR OF FEMALE.

Head—Plumage, rich brown.

Beak—Yellow or horn.

Eyes—Bay.

Face—Bright red.

Comb, Wattles and Ear-Lobes—Bright red.

Neck—Bright red or dark orange-red, with a distinct black stripe extending down the middle of each feather, running nearly parallel with edge of feather and tapering to a point near its extremity; black stripe may be slightly penciled; red or dark golden edges of feathers free from black.

Back—Mahogany-red, distinctly penciled with brown or black, the outlines of penciling to conform to shape of feather; under-color, dark slate.

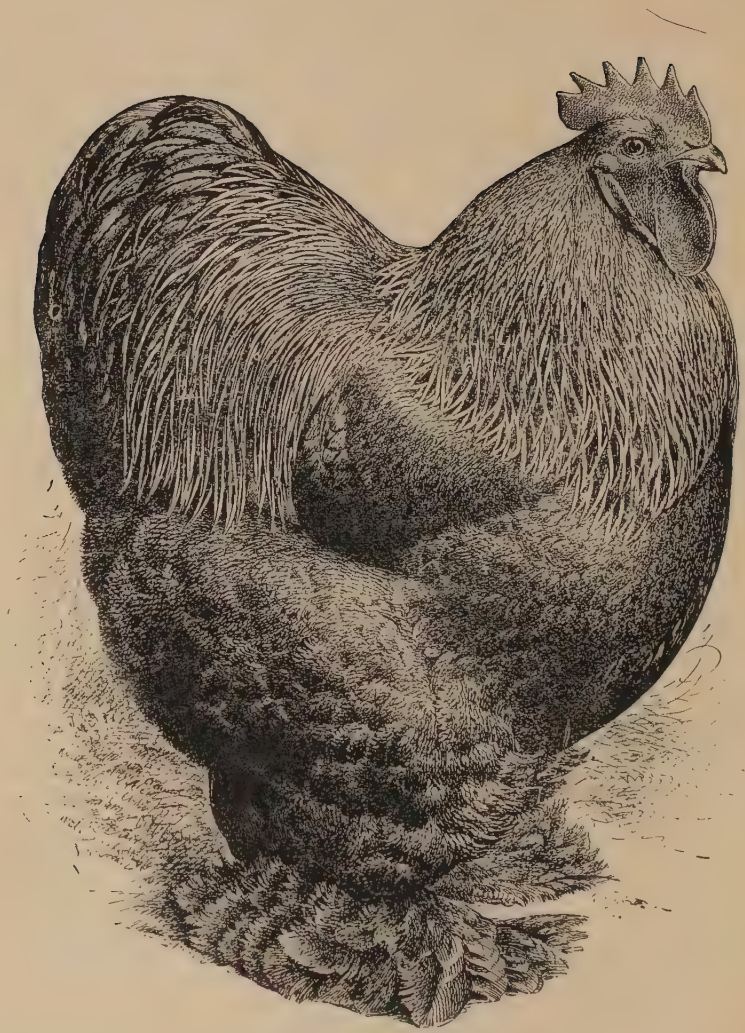
Breast—Mahogany-red, distinctly penciled with brown or black, the penciling being of same character as that of back and reaching well up on throat.

Body and Fluff—Mahogany-red, distinctly penciled with brown or black.

Wings—Bows, mahogany-red, distinctly penciled with brown or black; primaries, very dark brown or blackish-brown; secondaries, inner web blackish-brown, outer web blackish-brown penciled with lighter brown; coverts, mahogany-red, penciled with brown or black, penciling to conform to shape of feather.

Tail—Black, except two highest main tail feathers, which are penciled; coverts, well penciled, same color as breast and body.

Legs and Toes—Thigh and shank plumage, same shade of color as body plumage, and distinctly penciled. Toe plumage, same color as body plumage. Shanks and feet, yellow or dusky yellow.



PARTRIDGE COCHIN MALE

PARTRIDGE COCHIN FEMALE

WHITE COCHINS

Disqualifications.

Feathers other than white in any part of plumage; vulture-like hocks; plucked hocks; shanks other than yellow; bare middle toes; cocks not weighing nine pounds; hens not weighing seven pounds; cockerels not weighing seven pounds; pullets not weighing five pounds. (See general disqualifications.)

COLOR OF MALE AND FEMALE.

Beak—Bright yellow.
Eyes—Red or bay.
Face—Bright red.
Comb, Wattles and Ear-Lobes—Bright red.
Shanks and Toes—Bright yellow.
Plumage—Pure white.

BLACK COCHINS

Disqualifications.

Feathers other than black in any part of plumage, except in foot or toe-feathering of standard size specimens, and in under-color of neck of bantam males; vulture-like hocks; plucked hocks; shanks other than black or yellow, or black gradually shading into yellow; bare middle toes; bottoms of feet other than yellow; cocks not weighing nine pounds; hens not weighing seven pounds; cockerels not weighing seven pounds; pullets not weighing five pounds. (See general disqualifications.)

COLOR OF MALE AND FEMALE.

Beak—Black, or black with yellow edge.
Eyes—Red.
Face—Bright red.
Comb, Wattles and Ear-Lobes—Bright red.
Shanks and Toes—Black or yellow; black gradually shading into yellow preferred. Bottoms of feet, yellow.
Plumage—One uniform, lustrous beetle-green shade of black on surface; under-color, black to skin. Purplish or brownish shades of black are objectionable; white is very objectionable.

LANGSHANS

The general characteristics of Langshans are: Great proportionate depth of keel, with round contour of breast; fineness of bone for size of fowl; smooth, white skin and pinkish-white flesh. The male develops great length of tail feathers, the sickles not uncommonly attaining a length of sixteen or seventeen inches. Its large, well-spread tail, carried erect, with abundant, close-lying saddle feathers, full-hackled neck and upright carriage, give the effect of a short back. The surface of plumage throughout is close and smooth, being very brilliant with greenish reflections in the black, and silvery white in the white variety.

The body, in both sexes of both varieties, should be evenly balanced on firm, straight legs with very little backward bend at the knee-joints. The legs are cordy, the toes long and slender, free from coarseness, and the middle toes should be devoid of feathers. Height of the Langshan should be gained by depth of body and erectness of carriage, not from what may well be described as stiltiness of legs. Close-standing knee-joints, narrowness of body and the presence of foreign color are highly objectionable.

Standard Weights.

Cock	10 lbs.	Hen	7 lbs.
Cockerel	8 lbs.	Pullet	6 lbs.

SHAPE OF MALE.

Head—Of medium size, rather broad.

Beak—Stout at base, well curved.

Eyes—Of medium size, full, round.

Comb—Single, rather large, straight, upright; evenly serrated, having five points; fine in texture.

Wattles and Ear-Lobes—Wattles of medium length, well rounded; fine in texture. Ear-lobes, well developed, pendent; fine in texture.

Neck—Of medium length, well arched; hackle, abundant, flowing well over shoulders.

Back—Of medium length, broad, flat at shoulders, with decided rise from middle of back to tail; saddle feathers, abundant, flowing well over sides

Breast—Broad, round, deep, full.

Body and Fluff—Body, broad and deep in front of thighs. Fluff, fairly developed, but not so abundant as to hide profile of knee-joints.

Wings—Of medium size, well folded, carried close to body.

Tail—Large, full, well spread at base, carried at angle of seventy degrees from the horizontal; sickles, long, extending decidedly beyond the tail; coverts, long—the longer the better.

Legs and Toes—Thighs, strong, well covered with soft feathers; shanks, of medium length, stout in bone, standing well apart at knee-joints, feathered down the outer sides. Toes, long, straight, slender; outer toes feathered to their extremities.

SHAPE OF FEMALE.

Head—Smaller and narrower than that of male.

Beak—Stout at base, well curved.

Eyes—Of medium size, full, round.

Comb—Single, smaller than that of male, straight and upright; evenly serrated, having five points; fine in texture.

Wattles and Ear-Lobes—Wattles, fairly developed, well rounded; fine in texture. Ear-lobes, fairly developed; fine in texture.

Neck—Of medium length, with full hackle.

Back—Of medium length, broad, flat at shoulders, with full cushion that rises in straight line well up on tail.

Breast—Broad, round, deep, full.

Body and Fluff—Body, broad, deep, well balanced. Fluff, abundant, much heavier than that of male.

Wings—Of medium size, well folded, carried close to body.

Tail—Well spread at base, carried at angle of sixty-five degrees from horizontal; carried well above and beyond the cushion and furnished with long coverts.

Legs and Toes—Thighs, strong, well covered with soft feathers; shanks, of medium length, small-boned, standing well apart at knee-joints, feathered down outer sides. Toes, long, straight, slender; outer toes feathered to extremities; middle toes, bare.

BLACK LANGSHANS

Disqualifications.

Comb other than single; one-half inch or more of white in any part of the plumage, except in foot or toe-feathering; yellow skin; bottoms of feet

yellow in any part; cocks not weighing nine pounds; hens not weighing six pounds; cockerels not weighing seven pounds; pullets not weighing five pounds. (See general disqualifications.)

COLOR OF MALE AND FEMALE.

Beak—Dark horn, shading to pinkish tint near lower edge.
Eyes—Dark brown.
Face—Bright red.
Comb, Wattles and Ear-Lobes—Bright red.
Skin on Body—Pinkish-white or flesh color.
Shanks and Toes—Bluish-black, showing pink between scales. Web and bottoms of feet, pinkish-white.
Plumage—Neck, back, saddle, sickles, coverts, glossy metallic-black with greenish sheen; breast, primaries, secondaries, tail, fluff, shank and toe feathers, black; under-color, black or dark slate. Purple bars and purple tinge are serious defects.

WHITE LANGSHANS

Disqualifications.

Comb other than single; feathers other than white in any part of plumage; yellow skin; bottoms of feet yellow in any part; cocks not weighing nine pounds; hens not weighing six pounds; cockerels not weighing seven pounds; pullets not weighing five pounds. (See general disqualifications.)

COLOR OF MALE AND FEMALE.

Beak—Light slaty-blue, shading to pinkish-white.
Eyes—Dark brown or hazel.
Face—Bright red.
Comb, Wattles and Ear-Lobes—Bright red.
Shanks and Toes—Slaty-blue, showing pink between scales.
Plumage—Pure white.

BLACK LANGSHAN MALE

BLACK LANGSHAN FEMALE

CLASS III.

MEDITERRANEAN

Breeds.	Varieties.
Leghorns	Single-Comb Brown. Rose-Comb Brown. Single-Comb White. Rose-Comb White. Single-Comb Buff. Rose-Comb Buff. Single-Comb Black. Silver Duckwing.
Minorcas	Single-Comb Black. Rose-Comb Black. Single-Comb White.
Spanish	White-Faced Black.
Andalusians	Blue.
Anconas	Mottled.

Scale of Points.

Symmetry	8
Size	8
Condition	5
Head—Shape 2, Color 4	6
Comb	10
Wattles and Ear-Lobes—Wattles 4, Ear-Lobes 6	10
Neck—Shape 3, Color 4	7
Back—Shape 3, Color 4	7
Breast—Shape 6, Color 4	10
Body and Fluff—Shape 3, Color 3	6
Wings—Shape 4, Color 4	8
Tail—Shape 4, Color 4	8
Legs and Toes	7
	100

LEGHORNS

The Leghorn breed of fowls originated in Italy. It comprises a group characterized by rather small size, yellow legs, white ear-lobes and great activity and sprightliness. All varieties of Leghorns are hardy and prolific. The males are very alert and strikingly erect in carriage; the females are non-sitters, few of them showing a tendency to broodiness, being especially valuable, therefore, as egg producers. The most typical and useful specimens are those approaching nearest to standard requirements in size and shape. Leghorns, being essentially a breed of comparatively small size, of great alertness and of graceful curves, should be bred strictly on these lines.

The seven varieties of Leghorns the Single-Comb Brown, Rose-Comb Brown, Single-Comb White, Rose-Comb White, Single-Comb Buff, Single-Comb Black, and Single-Comb Silver Duckwing—are identical, except in color. The Single-Comb Brown and Rose-Comb Brown Leghorns are identical both in shape and color, combs excepted. Decidedly short backs, short shanks and low-set bodies are objectionable in the Leghorns. The wide range of plumage in the seven varieties of this breed enables all admirers of the Leghorn to indulge their fancy. Each variety has its points of beauty in plumage, some of which are exceedingly difficult to produce, thus presenting interesting problems for fanciers to master.

SHAPE OF MALE.

Head—Short, deep.

Beak—Moderately curved.

Eyes—Of medium size, round, full.

Face—Free from folds or wrinkles.

Comb, Single—Of medium size, straight and upright, firm and even on head; free from twists, side sprigs and excrescences; deeply serrated, having five points and extending well over back of head, with no tendency to follow shape of neck.

Comb, Rose—Square in front, firm and even on head, tapering evenly from front to rear and terminating in a well-developed spike at rear; top comparatively flat and covered with small, rounded points.

Wattles and Ear-Lobes—Wattles, moderately long, thin, well rounded, pendulous. Ear-lobes, smooth, thin, free from folds or wrinkles, fitting closely to head.

Neck—Long, well arched; hackle, abundant, flowing well over shoulders.

Back—Of medium length, the saddle rising in a short, concave sweep to tail; saddle feathers, long.

Breast—Well rounded, full; carried well forward.

Body and Fluff—Body, of medium length, tapering from front to rear; closely feathered. Fluff, rather short.

Wings—Large, well folded.

Tail—Large, full; main tail feathers carried at an angle of forty-five degrees from the horizontal; sickles, long, well curved; coverts, abundant.

Legs and Toes—Thighs, of medium length, slender; shanks, rather long. Toes, straight. Shanks and toes free from feathers and down.

SHAPE OF FEMALE.

Head—Short, deep; smaller than that of male.

Beak—Moderately curved.

Eyes—Of medium size, round, full.

Face—Free from folds or wrinkles.

Comb, Single—Of medium size; free from wrinkles and side sprigs; deeply serrated, having five points, the front portion of comb and first point or spike to stand erect, the remainder of comb drooping to one side; smooth in texture.

Comb, Rose—Same as that of male, except smaller.

Wattles and Ear-Lobes—Wattles of medium size, thin, well rounded. Ear-lobes, smooth, thin, free from folds or wrinkles, fitting closely to head.

Neck—Long, well arched.

Back—Of medium length, with slight rise to tail.

Breast—Full, well rounded.

Body and Fluff—Body, of medium length, deep, plump. Fluff, rather short, developed more than in male.

Wings—Large, well folded.

Tail—Long, full, well spread, carried at an angle of forty degrees from the horizontal.

Legs and Toes—Thighs and shanks of medium length, slender. Toes, straight. Shanks and toes free from feathers and down.

BROWN LEGHORNS

(Single and Rose-Comb)

Disqualifications.

Red covering more than one-half of surface of ear-lobes in cockerels and pullets; white in any part of plumage, except in under-color of hackle and saddle of both sexes, any age, also except one inch or less at base of sickles and one-half inch or less at base of primaries of cock birds; (white showing in the foregoing excepted sections is to be cut one and one-half points in each section where found); shanks other than yellow. (See general disqualifications.)

COLOR OF MALE.

Head—Plumage, reddish-bay.

Beak—Horn.

Eyes—Bright red.

Face—Bright red.

Comb—Bright red.

Wattles and Ear-Lobes—Wattles, bright red. Ear-lobes, white or creamy white.

Neck—Rich, brilliant red, with distinct black stripe extending down middle of each feather and tapering to a point near extremity of feather, the red to be free from black.

Back and Saddle—Rich, brilliant red, striped with black, same as hackle.

Breast—Glossy black.

Body and Fluff—Black.

Wings—Bows, bright red; wing-fronts, black; primaries, black, lower web edged with brown; secondaries, black, edge of lower web a rich brown of sufficient width to secure a wing-bay of same color; coverts, greenish-black, forming a well-defined bar of this color across wing when wing is folded.

Tail—Black; sickles, glossy greenish-black; coverts, glossy greenish-black.

Legs and Toes—Thighs, black; shanks, yellow. Toes, yellow or dusky yellow.

Under-Color—Black or dark slate.

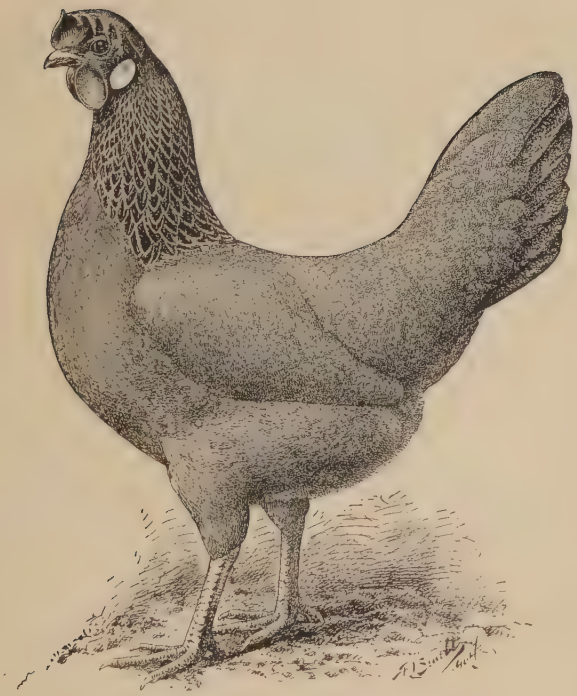
COLOR OF FEMALE.

Head—Plumage, brown, edged with lighter brown.

Beak—Horn.

Face—Bright red.

SINGLE-COMB BROWN LEGHORN MALE



SINGLE-COMB BROWN LEGHORN FEMALE

Comb—Bright red.

Wattles and Ear-Lobes—Wattles, bright red. Ear-lobes, white.

Neck—Rich orange-yellow, with broad, black stripe extending down middle of each feather and tapering to a point near extremity of feather, conforming to its shape.

Back—Web of feathers, on surface, light brown, finely stippled with a darker brown, the lighter shade predominating, the effect produced being a soft, even, brown tint, with no shafting perceptible in feathers; the part of feathers not exposed to be brown, shading into slate in under-color or fluffy portion of feathers.

Breast—Rich salmon, shading off lighter under the body; free from shafting.

Body and Fluff—Body, light brown. Fluff, ashy-brown.

Wings—Primaries, slaty-brown, the outer edge slightly stippled with lighter color; secondaries, brown, the outer web finely stippled with a lighter brown; coverts, same color as described for back.

Tail—Dull black, except two highest main tail feathers which are stippled with light brown; coverts, same color as described for back.

Legs and Toes—Thighs, ashy-brown; shanks, yellow. Toes, yellow or dusky yellow.

Under-Color—Slate.

NOTE—Rose-Comb Brown Leghorns are the same color as the Single-Comb variety, in all sections.

WHITE LEGHORNS

(Single and Rose-Comb)

Disqualifications.

Red covering more than one-half the surface of ear-lobes in cockerels and pullets; feathers other than white in any part of plumage; shanks other than yellow. (See general disqualifications.)

COLOR OF MALE AND FEMALE.

Beak—Yellow.

Eyes—Red.

Face—Bright red.

Comb—Bright red.

Wattles and Ear-Lobes—Wattles, bright red. Ear-lobes, white.

Shanks and Toes—Yellow.

Plumage—Pure white, including quills.

NOTE—Rose-Comb White Leghorns are the same color as the Single-Comb variety, in all sections.

BUFF LEGHORNS

(Single and Rose-Comb)

Disqualifications.

Red covering more than one-half the surface of ear-lobes in cockerels and pullets; shanks other than yellow. (See general disqualifications.)

COLOR OF MALE.

Beak—Yellow.

Eyes—Red.

Face—Bright red.

Comb—Bright red.

Wattles and Ear-Lobes—Wattles, bright red. Ear-lobes, white.

Shanks and Toes—Yellow.

Plumage—Surface throughout an even shade of rich, golden buff, free from shafting or mealy appearance; the head, neck, hackle, back, wing-bow and saddle richly glossed with metallic luster; under-color, a lighter shade, free from foreign color. Other things being equal, the specimen having the richest under-color shall be given the preference. Black or white appearing in wings or tail is a serious defect, and the one shall be considered as objectionable as the other. Different shades of buff in neck, back, wings or breast, or in two or more of these sections, constitute a serious defect. A harmonious blending of buff in all sections is most desirable.

COLOR OF FEMALE.

Beak—Yellow.

Eyes—Red.

Face—Bright red.

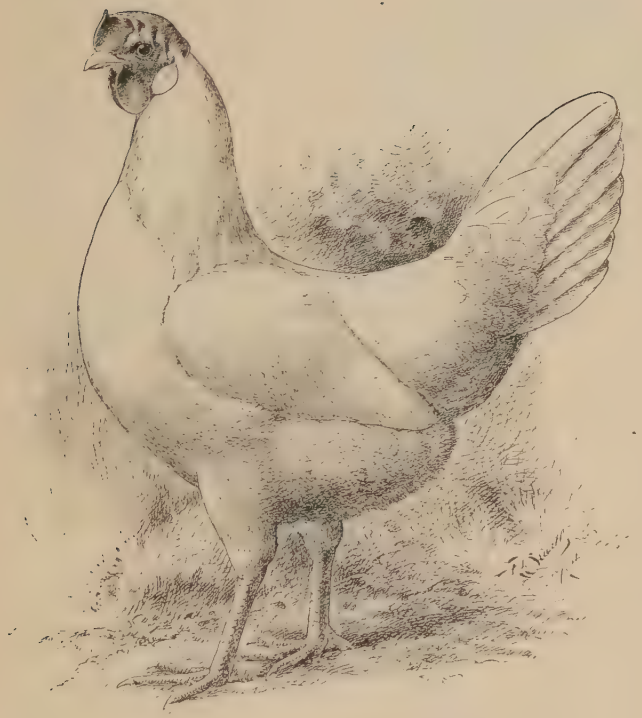
Comb—Bright red.

Wattles and Ear-Lobes—Wattles, bright red. Ear-lobes, white.

Shanks and Toes—Yellow.

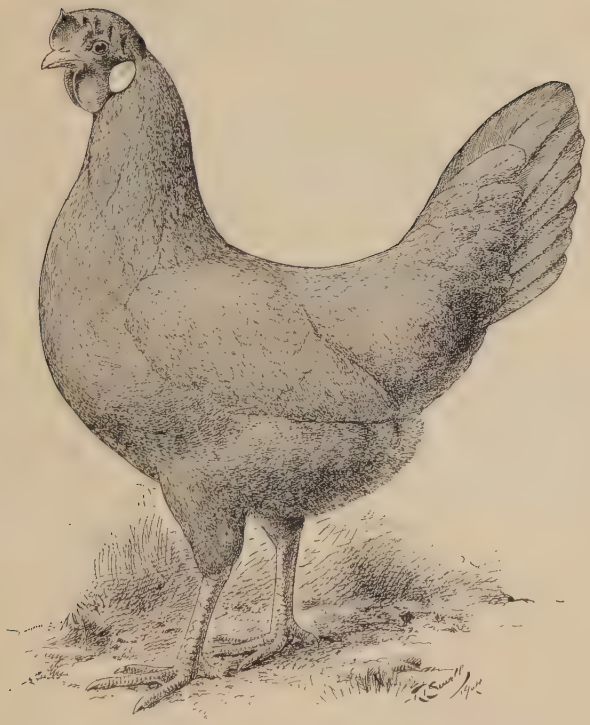
Plumage—Surface throughout an even shade of rich, golden buff, free from shafting or mealy appearance; the head and neck plumage showing a metallic luster of the same shade as the rest of the plumage; under-color, a lighter shade, free from foreign color. Other things being equal, the specimen having the richest under-color shall be given the preference. Black or white appearing in wings or tail is a serious defect and the one shall be considered as objectionable as the other. Different shades of buff in neck, back, wings or breast, or in two or more of these sections, constitute a serious defect. A harmonious blending of buff in all sections is most desirable

SINGLE-COMB WHITE LEGHORN MALE



SINGLE-COMB WHITE LEGHORN FEMALE

SINGLE-COMB BUFF LEGHORN MALE



SINGLE-COMB BUFF LEGHORN FEMALE

BLACK LEGHORNS

Disqualifications.

Red covering more than one-half the surface of ear-lobes in cockerels and pullets; feathers other than black in any part of plumage; shanks other than yellow or yellowish-black. (See general disqualifications.)

COLOR OF MALE AND FEMALE.

Beak—Yellowish-horn, or yellow shaded with black.
Eyes—Red.
Face—Bright red.
Comb—Bright red.
Wattles and Ear-Lobes—Wattles, bright red. Ear-lobes, white.
Shanks and Toes—Yellow or yellowish-black.
Plumage—Rich, glossy black, with greenish sheen throughout.

SILVER DUCKWING LEGHORNS

Disqualifications.

Red covering more than one-half the surface of ear-lobes in cockerels and pullets; red in any part of the plumage; shanks other than yellow. (See general disqualifications.)

COLOR OF MALE.

Head—Plumage, silvery white.
Beak—Yellow.
Eyes—Red.
Face—Bright red.
Comb—Bright red.
Wattles and Ear-Lobes—Wattles, bright red. Ear-lobes, white.
Neck—Plumage, other than hackle, rich, glossy black; hackle, silvery white with narrow black stripe extending down middle of each lower hackle feather, terminating near extremity of feather.
Back—Silvery white.
Cape—Black.
Saddle Feathers—Silvery white.

Breast—Black.

Body and Fluff—Black.

Wings—Shoulders, black ; wing-fronts, black ; wing-bows, silvery white ; wing-coverts, black, forming a distinct bar across the wing ; primaries, black, except the lower feathers, the outer edges of which should be silvery white ; secondaries, part of outer web of feathers in wing-bay, white, remainder of feathers black.

Tail—Black ; sickles, lustrous black ; upper coverts, lustrous black ; lower coverts, silvery white.

Legs and Toes—Thighs, black ; shanks, yellow. Toes, yellow.

Under-Color—Gray.

COLOR OF FEMALE.

Head—Plumage, silvery gray.

Beak—Yellow.

Eyes—Red.

Face—Bright red.

Comb—Bright red.

Wattles and Ear-Lobes—Wattles, bright red. Ear-lobes, white.

Neck—Plumage, other than hackle, light salmon ; hackle, silvery gray, with narrow black stripe extending down middle of each feather, terminating near extremity of feather.

Back—Light gray, free from dark marks or bars.

Breast—Light salmon, shading to gray toward sides.

Body and Fluff—Body, light ashy-gray, free from dark marks or bars. Fluff, light ashy-gray.

Wings—Bows, light gray, free from dark marks or bars ; primaries and secondaries, upper web, gray, lower web, slaty-gray ; coverts, light gray, free from dark marks or red.

Tail—Black, except the two upper feathers, which are light gray ; coverts, gray.

Legs and Toes—Thighs, light gray ; shanks and toes, yellow.

Under-Color—Gray.

MINORCAS

Minorcas are the largest of the Mediterranean class. Formerly they were called Red-Faced Black Spanish. They are distinguished by long bodies, very large combs, long, full wattles, large, white ear-lobes, dark-colored legs and pinkish-white or flesh-colored skin. The Minorca head is carried rather high ; the back is long and sloping ; the tail is spread somewhat and only moderately elevated, being carried at an angle of forty degrees from the horizontal. Their legs are firm, muscular and set squarely under the long, powerful-looking bodies. At the shoulders the back has the appearance of being rather flat. The lines of breast and body are well rounded, and the general bearing of the birds, male and female, is graceful, aggressive and commanding, for their size. The Minorca plumage is compact, smooth on surface, fitting closely to the body in all sections. The beetle-green, brilliant black surface color of the Black variety should be free from purple, and the plumage of the White variety should be free from foreign color.

Standard Weights.

Single-Comb Black.

Cock	9 lbs.	Hen	7½ lbs.
Cockerel	7½ lbs.	Pullet	6½ lbs.

Single-Comb White and Rose-Comb Black.

Cock	8 lbs.	Hen	6½ lbs.
Cockerel	6½ lbs.	Pullet	5½ lbs.

SHAPE OF MALE.

Head—Of medium length, deep.
Beak—Of medium length, stout.
Eyes—Of medium size, full.
Face—Free from folds or wrinkles.
Comb, Single—Quite large, straight and upright, firm and even on head ; free from twists, side sprigs and excrescences ; deeply and evenly serrated, having six regular and distinct points, the middle points the longest and same in length as width of blade ; not to extend beyond point half way between nostrils and point of beak, but extending well over back of head, with a tendency to follow shape of neck.

Comb, Rose—Square in front, firm and even on head, tapering evenly from front to rear, terminating in a well-developed spike in rear; top comparatively flat and covered with small, rounded points or corrugations.

Wattles and Ear-Lobes—Wattles, proportionate in length to size of comb; thin, pendulous, free from folds and wrinkles. Ear-lobes, large, almond-shaped, smooth, thin, free from folds and wrinkles, fitting closely to head.

Neck—Rather long, arched; hackle, abundant, flowing well over shoulders.

Back—Long, broad, slanting evenly to tail; saddle feathers, long.

Breast—Round, full, prominent.

Body and Fluff—Body, long, broad, deep, slightly tapering from front to rear. Fluff, rather short.

Wings—Of medium size, well folded.

Tail—Large, expanded, main tail feathers carried at an angle of forty degrees from the horizontal; sickles, large, long, well curved; coverts, abundant.

Legs and Toes—Thighs, of medium length, stout; shanks, long, stout in bone. Toes, straight. Shanks and toes free from feathers and down.

SHAPE OF FEMALE.

Head—Of medium length, deep.

Beak—Of medium length, stout.

Eyes—Of medium size, full.

Face—Free from folds and wrinkles.

Comb, Single—Quite large, drooping to one side of head, forming one loop over beak; free from side sprigs; deeply and evenly serrated, having six regular and distinct points.

Comb, Rose—Same as for male, except smaller.

Wattles and Ear-Lobes—Wattles, proportionate in length to size of comb; thin, pendulous, free from folds and wrinkles. Ear-lobes, large, almond-shaped, smooth, thin, free from folds and wrinkles, fitting closely to head.

Neck—Rather long, slightly arched.

Back—Long, broad, slanting evenly to tail.

Breast—Round, full, prominent.

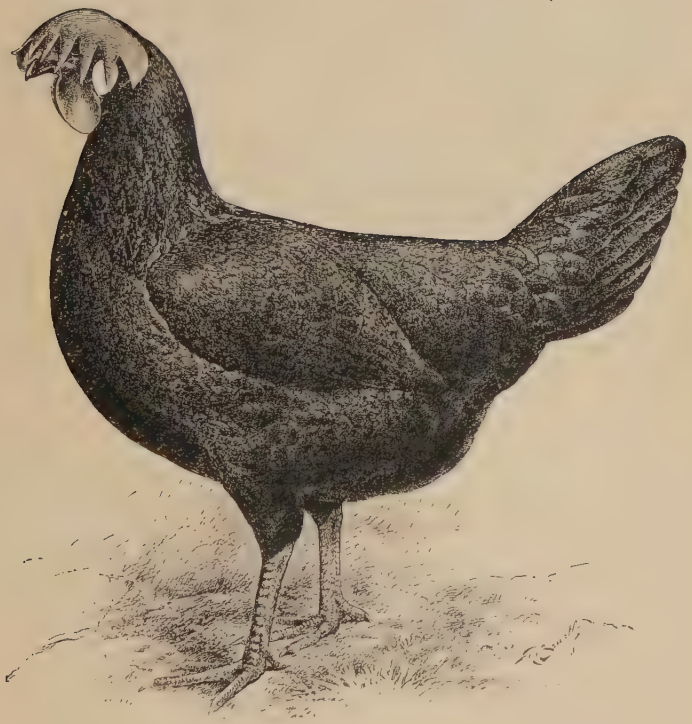
Body and Fluff—Body, long, broad, deep, slightly tapering from front to rear. Fluff, rather short.

Wings—Of medium size, well folded.

Tail—Long, quite full, slightly expanded and carried at an angle of forty degrees from the horizontal.

Legs and Toes—Thighs, of medium length, stout; shanks, long, stout in bone. Toes, straight. Shanks and toes free from feathers and down.

SINGLE-COMB BLACK MINORCA MALE



SINGLE-COMB BLACK MINORCA FEMALE

BLACK MINORCAS

(Single and Rose Comb)

Disqualifications.

Red in ear-lobes covering one-third or more of surface; pure white in any part of plumage extending more than one-half an inch, or two or more feathers tipped or edged with positive white; shanks other than dark slate or nearly black, except the natural fading from age. (See general disqualifications.)

COLOR OF MALE AND FEMALE.

Beak—Black or dark horn.
Eyes—Dark hazel.
Face—Bright red.
Comb—Bright red.
Wattles and Ear-Lobes—Wattles, red. Ear-lobes, white.
Shanks and Toes—Dark slate or nearly black.
Plumage—Rich, glossy greenish-black throughout. White, gray, bronze or purple showing in any part of plumage is a serious defect.

NOTE—Rose-Comb Black Minorcas are the same color as the Single-Comb variety, in all sections.

WHITE MINORCAS

Disqualifications.

Red in ear-lobes covering one-third or more of the surface; feathers other than white in any part of plumage; shanks other than white or pinkish-white. (See general disqualifications.)

COLOR OF MALE AND FEMALE.

Beak—White.
Eyes—Red.
Face—Red.
Comb—Red.
Wattles and Ear-Lobes—Wattles, red. Ear-lobes, white.
Shanks and Toes—White or pinkish-white.
Plumage—Pure white.

WHITE-FACED BLACK SPANISH

The White-Faced Black Spanish probably represent the oldest pure-bred fowl in the Mediterranean class. The development of the long, pendulous, white face, free from wrinkles, has been the aim of fanciers of this valuable and attractive breed. In general appearance the Black Spanish are graceful and stylish. They lay an extra large, handsome, white-shelled egg, and the chicks are of quick growth and vigorous. The rich, glossy, black plumage, the rather large, five-pointed comb and the long, pendulous white face give this early claimant to popular favor a distinct individuality among standard-bred fowl.

Disqualifications.

Decided red in the face, except directly above the eyes; face so puffy as to obstruct the sight; foreign color in any part of plumage; shanks other than blue or dark leaden-blue, except the natural fading from age. (See general disqualifications.)

Standard Weights.

Cock	8 lbs.	Hen	6½ lbs.
Cockerel	6½ lbs.	Pullet	5½ lbs.

SHAPE OF MALE.

Head—Long, broad, deep.

Beak—Rather long, stout.

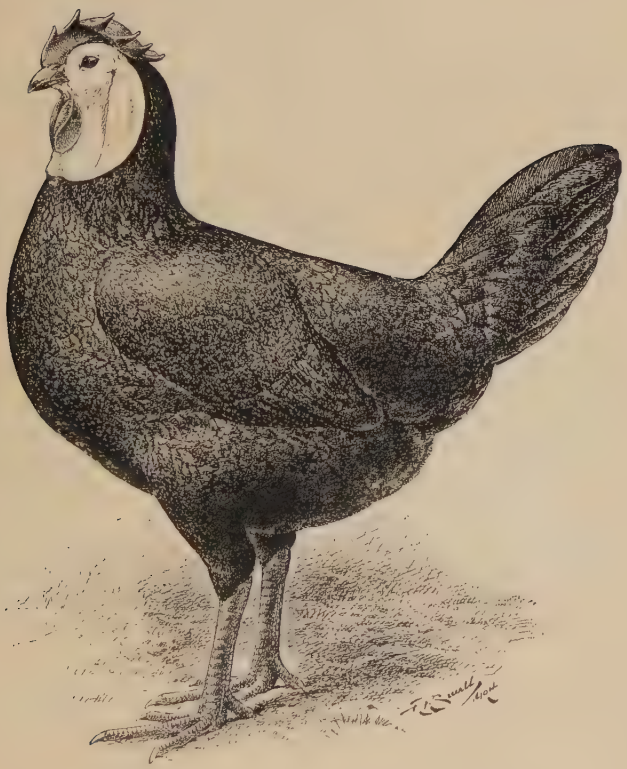
Eyes—Full, open.

Face—Long, deep, smooth, free from wrinkles, rising well over eyes in an arched form, extending toward back of head and to base of beak, covering the cheeks and joining the wattles and ear-lobes; the greater the extent of surface the better.

Comb—Single, of medium size, straight and upright, firm and even on head, rising from the base of beak and extending in an arched form beyond back of head; deeply and evenly serrated, having five points; not too thick at the edge.

Wattles and Ear-Lobes—Wattles, smooth, very long, thin, ribbon-like, pendulous. Ear-lobes, very large, smooth, free from folds and wrinkles, meeting in front, extending well backward on each side of neck, hanging down very low and regularly rounded on lower edges.

WHITE-FACED BLACK SPANISH MALE



WHITE-FACED BLACK SPANISH FEMALE

Neck—Long, well arched ; hackle, abundant, flowing well over shoulders.

Back—Of medium length and breadth, slanting evenly to tail.

Breast—Full, prominent.

Body and Fluff—Body, rather long, of medium width in front, tapering to rear. Fluff, short.

Wings—Large, well folded.

Tail—Large, expanded ; main tail feathers carried at an angle of forty-five degrees from the horizontal ; sickles, large, long and well curved ; coverts, abundant.

Legs and Toes—Thighs, of good size, rather long ; shanks, of medium size, long. Toes, straight. Shanks and toes free from feathers and down.

SHAPE OF FEMALE.

Head—Similar to that of the male, but smaller.

Beak—Rather long, stout.

Eyes—Full, open.

Face—Smooth, free from wrinkles, rising well over eyes in an arched form, extending toward back of head and to beak, covering the cheeks and joining wattles and ear-lobes ; the greater the breadth of surface the better.

Comb—Single, large, drooping to one side ; evenly serrated, having five points.

Wattles and Ear-Lobes—Wattles, smooth, small, well rounded. Ear-lobes, large, smooth, rather thin, free from folds and wrinkles, well expanded, regularly rounded on their lower edges, pendent.

Neck—Long, well arched.

Back—Of medium length and breadth, slanting evenly to tail.

Breast—Full, prominent.

Body and Fluff—Body, of medium width, rather long. Fluff, short.

Wings—Large, well folded.

Tail—Large, carried at an angle of forty-five degrees from the horizontal ; the upper two main tail-feathers slightly curved, especially in pullets.

Legs and Toes—Thighs, of medium size, rather long ; shanks, of medium size, long. Toes, straight. Shanks and toes free from feathers and down.

COLOR OF MALE AND FEMALE.

Beak—Dark horn.

Eyes—Red.

Face—Pure white.

Comb—Bright red.

Wattles and Ear-Lobes—Wattles, males, bright red, except the inside of the upper part, which is white ; females, bright red. Ear-lobes, pure white.

Shanks and Toes—Blue, or dark leaden-blue.

Plumage—Greenish-black, free from purple bars.

BLUE ANDALUSIANS

The Andalusian has the distinction, unique among domestic fowl, of wearing the national colors—red, white and blue—its face and eyes being red, its ear-lobes white and its plumage blue. The origin of this breed is not clearly established, but it seems to have been well known in Great Britain as early as the eighteenth century, though its introduction into the United States and Canada is of more recent date. Judging by its name, it probably came from Andalusia, a province in southern Spain. Whether the White and Black Minorcas are off-shoots from the Andalusians, or whether the Andalusians originated from a blending of White and Black Minorcas, coming originally from Spain, is a mooted question, but it is noticeable that anatomically the Andalusians and Minorcas are quite similar.

The typical Andalusian of the Standard must be pre-eminently a symmetrical, graceful, compact fowl, of medium size, without coarseness of structure or clumsiness of carriage. The dark lacing of the plumage should stand out clearly and sharply. It should not merge into, nor blend with the ground-color of the feather. The desired contrast is pronounced and well defined. If the ground-color is quite dark, the contrast cannot be as sharp as when the ground-color of the feather is of the "clear, even, medium" shade required by the Standard. Andalusians that approach closely to Standard requirements are peculiarly attractive, in fact are beautiful examples of the art of poultry culture.

Disqualifications.

Red in ear-lobes covering one half or more of the surface; shanks other than blue or slaty-blue, except the natural fading from age. (See general disqualifications.)

Standard Weights.

Cock	6 lbs.	Hen	5 lbs.
Cockerel	5 lbs.	Pullet	4 lbs.

SHAPE OF MALE.

Head—Of medium size, rather long.
Beak—Of medium size and length.
Eyes—Full, bold.
Face Showing but little above the eyes.

Comb—Single, rather large, straight and upright, firm and even on head; evenly serrated, having five points.

Wattles and Ear-Lobes—Wattles, long, thin, pendulous, smooth. Ear-lobes, of medium size, oval.

Neck—Long, arched, with hackle flowing over shoulders.

Back—Of medium length, descending toward tail; saddle rising with slight concave sweep to tail; saddle feathers, long.

Breast—Plump, full.

Body and Fluff—Body, of medium length, rather full at shoulders, tapering from front to rear. Fluff, short.

Wings—Large, well folded.

Tail—Large, expanded; main tail feathers carried at an angle of forty-five degrees from the horizontal.

Legs and Toes—Thighs, of medium size, long; shanks, long, rather slender. Toes, straight. Shanks and toes free from feathers and down.

SHAPE OF FEMALE.

Head—Of medium size, rather long.

Beak—Of medium size and length.

Eyes—Full, expressive.

Face—Showing but little above the eyes.

Comb—Single, rather large, drooping to one side; evenly serrated.

Wattles and Ear-Lobes—Wattles, of medium size, thin, well rounded. Ear-lobes, same as male, but smaller.

Neck—Long, arched.

Back—Of medium length, descending toward tail; slightly concave near tail.

Breast—Plump, full.

Body and Fluff—Body, of medium length, rather full at shoulders, tapering from front to rear. Fluff, short.

Wings—Large, well folded.

Tail—Long, carried at an angle of forty-five degrees from the horizontal.

Legs and Toes—Thighs, slender, rather long; shanks, long, slender. Toes, straight. Shanks and toes free from feathers and down.

COLOR OF MALE.

Head—Plumage, dark slaty-blue.

Beak—Horn.

Eyes—Bright red.

Face—Bright red.

Comb—Bright red.

Wattles and Ear-Lobes—Wattles, bright red. Ear-lobes, white.

Neck—Glossy bluish-black.

Back—Glossy bluish-black.

Breast—A clear, even, medium shade of slaty-blue, each feather having a well defined lacing of a darker shade.

Body and Fluff—Body, similar in color to breast. Fluff, slaty-blue.

Wings—Primaries, a clear, even, medium shade of slaty-blue ; secondaries and wing-coverts, similar in color to breast ; wing-bows, blue-black.

Tail—Sickles, glossy bluish-black ; tail-coverts, glossy bluish-black ; main tail feathers, similar in color to breast.

Legs and Toes—Thighs, same color as body ; shanks and toes, blue or leaden-blue.

COLOR OF FEMALE.

Head—Plumage, slaty-blue.

Beak—Horn.

Eyes—Bright red.

Face—Bright red.

Comb—Bright red.

Wattles and Ear-Lobes—Wattles, bright red. Ear-lobes, white.

Neck—Darker than body of fowl, the ground color of feathers a slaty-blue, laced with a darker shade.

Back—A clear, even, medium shade of slaty-blue, each feather having a well-defined lacing of a darker shade.

Breast—A clear, even, medium shade of slaty-blue, each feather having a well-defined lacing of a darker shade.

Body and Fluff—Body, similar in color to breast, but somewhat darker. Fluff, slaty-blue.

Wings—Primaries, a clear, even, medium shade of slaty-blue ; remainder of the wing of an even shade of blue darker than that of primaries ; all sections, except primaries, laced with a darker shade.

Tail—A clear, even, medium shade of slaty-blue, laced with a darker shade.

Legs and Toes—Thighs, same color as body ; shanks and toes, blue or leaden-blue.

ANCONAS

Disqualifications.

Red in ear-lobes covering more than one-half of surface; red in any part of plumage; shanks other than yellow or yellow mottled with black. (See general disqualifications.)

SHAPE OF MALE AND FEMALE.

Same as Leghorns.

COLOR OF MALE AND FEMALE.

Beak—Yellow, upper mandible shaded with black.
Eyes—Red.
Face—Bright red.
Comb—Bright red.
Wattles and Ear-Lobes—Wattles, bright red. Ear-lobes, white.
Shanks and Toes—Yellow, or yellow shaded or mottled with black.
Plumage—Beetle-green ground, the feathers tipped with white; evenly mottled throughout, with no tendency to lacing.

CLASS IV.

ENGLISH

Breeds.	Varieties.
Dorkings	White. Silver-Gray. Colored.
Redcaps	Rose-Comb.
Orpingtons	Single-Comb Buff. Single-Comb Black. Single-Comb White.

Scale of Points for the English Class.

Symmetry	8
Weight	6
Condition	6
Head—Shape 3, Color 3	6
Comb	8
Wattles and Ear-Lobes	6
Neck—Shape 4, Color 4	8
Back—Shape 5, Color 5	10
Breast—Shape 5, Color 5	10
Body and Fluff—Shape 5, Color 3	8
Wings—Shape 4, Color 4	8
Tail—Shape 4, Color 4	8
Legs and Toes—Shape 4, Color 4	8
	100

DORKINGS

The Dorkings are among the oldest breeds of domestic fowl in existence. The male is large, with a broad, low-set body that is rectangular in shape, as viewed from the side, possessing a long, deep keel and short legs, which give the bird a solid and compact appearance. The female closely resembles the male, except in feathering, though not as large in size and being a trifle shorter in legs, with a lower-set keel. The skin and flesh of the Dorkings are white. They differ from most other breeds in having five toes. (See Fig. 35.)

SHAPE OF MALE.

Head—Rather large.

Beak—Of medium length, stout, well curved.

Eyes—Prominent.

Comb—Silver Gray and Colored Dorkings, single, of medium size, straight and upright; evenly serrated, having six well-defined points, including the low point in front, but not the blade or rear part of comb. White Dorkings, rose, square in front, firm and even on head, without inclining to one side; top comparatively flat and covered with small, rounded points.

Wattles and Ear-Lobes—Wattles, of medium size, pendent, well rounded. Ear-lobes, of medium size.

Neck—Of medium length, large, arched, evenly tapering to head, with abundant hackle flowing well over shoulders.

Back—Broad, long, straight, declining to tail; saddle feathers, abundant.

Breast—Broad, deep, full, well rounded, carried forward; keel, long, deep.

Body and Fluff—Body, long, broad, deep. Fluff, smooth in surface, moderately developed.

Wings—Large, well folded against body, not drooping.

Tail—Large, full, somewhat expanded, carried at an angle of forty-five degrees from the horizontal; sickles and coverts, abundant, well curved.

Legs and Toes—Thighs, large, short, well meated; shanks, short, stout, round in bone. Toes, five upon each foot, front and fifth toes moderately long and smooth; fifth toe well separated from the fourth and directly above it, rising on a slight incline from base to point. Shanks and toes free from feathers and down.

SHAPE OF FEMALE.

Head—Of medium size.

Beak—Of medium length, stout, well curved.

Eyes—Prominent.

Comb - Silver Gray and Colored Dorkings, single, similar to that of male, but much smaller, and falling over to one side. White Dorkings, rose, similar to that of male, but much smaller.

Wattles and Ear-Lobes—Wattles of equal length, rather broad, well rounded. Ear-lobes, of medium size.

Neck—Of medium length, large, well arched.

Back—Broad, long, straight, declining slightly to tail.

Breast—Broad, deep, full, well rounded, carried forward; keel, long, deep.

Body and Fluff—Body, long, broad, deep, with a low-set keel. Fluff, smooth in surface, moderately developed.

Wings—Large, well folded against body.

Tail—Well developed; main feathers broad, close together, carried at an angle of forty-five degrees from the horizontal.

Legs and Toes—Thighs, large, short, well meated; shanks, short, stout, round in bone. Toes, same as in male. Shanks and toes free from feathers and down.

WHITE DORKINGS

Disqualifications.

Feathers other than white in any part of plumage; shanks other than white or flesh color; absence of fifth toe. (See general disqualifications.)

Standard Weights.

Cock	7½ lbs.	Hen	6 lbs.
Cockerel	6½ lbs.	Pullet	5 lbs.

COLOR OF MALE AND FEMALE.

Beak—White.
Eyes—Bright red.
Face—Bright red.
Comb—Bright red.
Wattles and Ear-Lobes—Red.
Shanks and Toes—White.
Plumage—Pure white.

SILVER-GRAY DORKINGS

Disqualifications.

Shanks other than white or flesh color; absence of fifth toe. (See general disqualifications.)

Standard Weights.

Cock	8 lbs.	Hen	6½ lbs.
Cockerel	7 lbs.	Pullet	5½ lbs.

COLOR OF MALE.

Head—Plumage, silvery white.
Beak—White, streaked with horn.
Eyes—Bright red.
Face—Bright red.
Comb—Bright red.
Wattles and Ear-Lobes—Wattles, bright red. Ear-lobes, red.
Neck—Hackle, silvery white; a narrow gray stripe extending down middle of each feather of lower hackle is allowable.
Back and Saddle—Silvery white.
Cape—Black.
Breast—Rich, glossy black.
Body and Fluff—Black.
Wings—Bows, silvery white; primaries, quills dark, black on the upper web, white on lower web; secondaries, quills dark, black on upper web, white on lower web, with a black spot at end of each feather; coverts, glossy greenish-black, forming a wide bar across wing.
Tail—Sickles, greenish-black; a little white at base of tail in cock is allowable; coverts, rich, glossy black, the lesser coverts having an edging of white.
Legs and Toes—Thighs, black; shanks and toes, white.
Undercolor—Slate.

COLOR OF FEMALE.

Head—Plumage, silvery white.
Beak—White, streaked with horn.
Eyes—Bright red.
Face—Bright red.
Comb—Bright red.
Wattles and Ear-Lobes—Wattles, bright red. Ear-lobes, red.

Neck—Hackle, silvery white, with a fine, black stripe extending down middle of each feather, tapering to a point near extremity of feather.

Back—Gray, formed of silvery white finely stippled with ashy-gray.

Breast—Salmon-red, shading off to ashy-gray at sides.

Body and Fluff—Body, silvery or slaty-gray, free from dark marks across feathers; shafts of feathers, light gray; under part of body, gray. Fluff, gray.

Wings—Bows, silvery gray, finely stippled with darker gray, shafts of feathers white; primaries, upper web dark slate, lower web slaty-gray; secondaries, upper web dark slate, lower web slaty-gray; coverts, slaty-gray, free from red.

Tail—Dark, penciled with gray on outside and dark slate on inside.

Legs and Toes—Thighs, ashy-gray; shanks and toes, white.

Undercolor—Slate.

COLORED DORKINGS

Disqualifications.

Shanks other than white or flesh color; absence of fifth toe. (See general disqualifications.)

Standard Weights.

Cock	9 lbs.	Hen	7 lbs.
Cockerel	8 lbs.	Pullet	6 lbs.

COLOR OF MALE.

Head—Plumage, very light gray.

Beak—Dark horn.

Eyes—Bright red.

Face—Bright red.

Comb—Bright red.

Wattles and Ear-Lobes—Wattles, bright red. Ear-lobes, red.

Neck—Light straw color with a wide, black stripe extending down middle of each feather.

Back—Cape, black; saddle feathers, light straw color, with a wide, black stripe extending down middle of each feather.

Breast—Rich, glossy black.

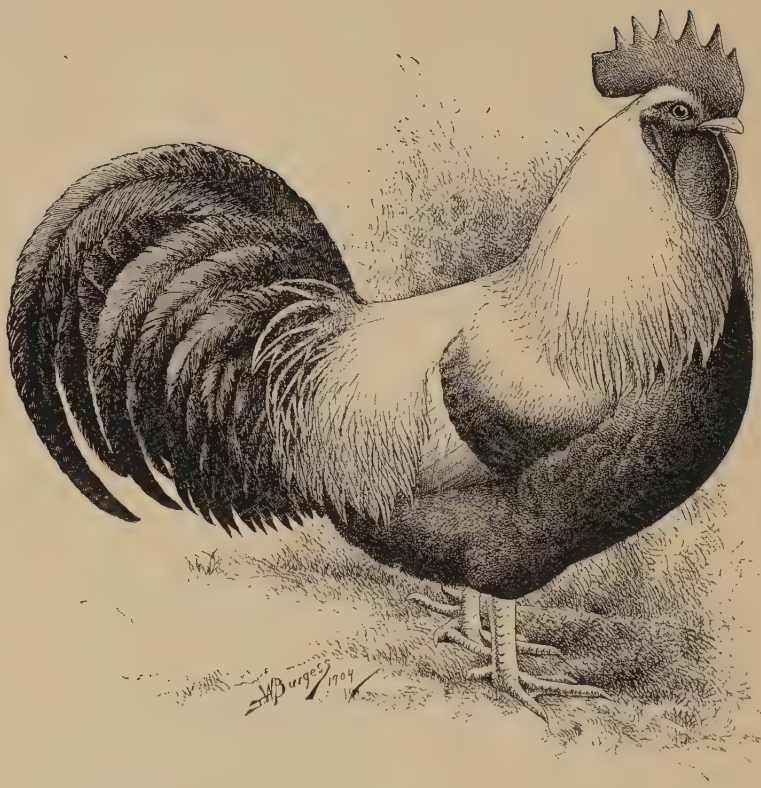
Body and Fluff—Body, black. Fluff, dull black.

Wings—Bows, light straw; primaries, black or dark slate; secondaries, upper web black, lower web white; coverts, glossy greenish-black, forming a wide bar across wing.

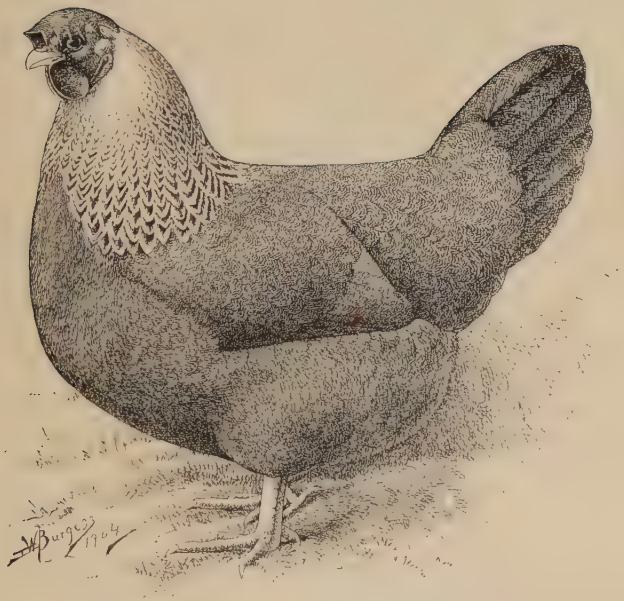
Tail—Black; sickles, greenish-black; coverts, rich, glossy black.

Legs and Toes—Thighs, black; shanks and toes, white.

Undercolor—Dark Slate.



SILVER-GRAY DORKING MALE



SILVER-GRAY DORKING FEMALE

COLOR OF FEMALE.

Head—Plumage, black or nearly black.

Beak—Dark horn.

Eyes—Red.

Face—Red.

Comb—Bright red.

Wattles and Ear-Lobes—Wattles, bright red. Ear-lobes, red.

Neck—Black, with a narrow edging of gray on front feathers, the gray extending to sides.

Back—Very dark gray marked with black ; shafts of feathers, light gray.

Breast—Dark salmon edged with black ; shafts of feathers, light bay.

Body and Fluff—Body, dark brown or black slightly mixed with gray. Fluff, dull black or dark gray.

Wings—Bows, dark gray laced with black ; primaries, dark brown ; secondaries, upper web black, lower web dark gray ; coverts, dark gray laced with black ; shafts of feathers, brown.

Tail—Dark brown penciled with gray on outside and black on inside.

Legs and Toes—Thighs, dark gray and brown ; shanks and toes, white.

Undercolor—Dark Slate.

REDCAPS

This is an old variety, well known to fanciers, having many practical and useful qualities. The male should be of good size, with large, rose comb, well-flowing hackle, a straight back of medium length, large, well-expanded tail and the full, well-rounded breast characteristic of this variety. The female should be of good size, with even, well-balanced, rose comb, round, well-formed breast, long, well-shaped back and deep, long body. The tail should be of good size and well expanded, giving the bird a well-balanced appearance.

Disqualifications.

Solid white ear-lobes ; comb other than rose ; foreign-colored feathers indicating impurity, except white in primaries ; mottled breast in male ; shanks other than slate or leaden-blue in color, except the natural fading from age. (See general disqualifications.)

Standard Weights.

Cock	7½ lbs.	Hen	6 lbs.
Cockerel	6 lbs.	Pullet	5 lbs.

SHAPE OF MALE.

Head—Short, deep.

Beak—Of medium size, stout at base, well curved.

Eyes—Full.

Comb—Rose, large, not overhanging eyes, square in front, free from hollow in center, top covered with small points, uniform on each side, firm and even on head without inclining to one side, terminating at rear in a well-developed and straight spike.

Wattles and Ear-Lobes—Of medium size.

Neck—Rather long, with full hackle flowing well over shoulders.

Back—Of medium length, sloping straight to tail ; saddle feathers, long and sweeping.

Breast—Broad, deep, prominent.

Body and Fluff—Body, long, rounded, broadest in front and tapering to rear. Fluff, rather short.

Wings—Large, well folded against body.

Tail—Full, well expanded, carried at an angle of fifty degrees from the horizontal ; sickles, long, well curved ; coverts, abundant.

Legs and Toes—Thighs, of medium length, well developed ; shanks, rather long. Toes, straight, well spread. Shanks and toes free from feathers and down.

SHAPE OF FEMALE.

Head—Short, deep.

Beak—Of medium size, stout at base, well curved.

Eyes—Full.

Comb—Rose, similar to that of male, but smaller.

Wattles and Ear-Lobes—Wattles, of medium size, well rounded. Ear-lobes, of medium size.

Neck—Rather long, with full hackle.

Back—Long, straight, sloping slightly to tail.

Breast—Broad, prominent.

Body and Fluff—Body, long, rounded, deep. Fluff, rather short.

Wings—Large, well folded against body.

Tail—Long, full, well expanded, carried at an angle of fifty degrees from the horizontal.

Legs and Toes—Thighs, of medium length, well developed ; shanks, of medium length. Toes, straight, well spread. Shanks and toes free from feathers and down.

COLOR OF MALE.

Head—Plumage, rich, dark red.

Beak—Horn.

Eyes—Bright red.

Face—Bright red.

Comb, Wattles and Ear-Lobes—Bright red.

Neck—Blue-black, each feather edged with red, the entire hackle shading off to black at base.

Back—Rich red and black ; saddle feathers, rich, dark red, with a bluish-black stripe extending down middle of each feather.

Breast—Rich purplish-black.

Body and Fluff—Black.

Wings—Bows, rich, deep mahogany-red ; primaries, dull black ; secondaries, upper web black, lower web black with a broad edging of brown, each feather ending with a bluish-black spangle, shaped like a half moon ; coverts, rich, deep nut-brown, each feather ending with a black spangle, shaped like a half moon, forming double black bars across wings.

Tail—Greenish-black.

Legs and Toes—Thighs, black ; shanks and toes, slate or leaden-blue.

Under-Color—Dark leaden-blue.

COLOR OF FEMALE.

Head—Plumage, brown.

Beak—Horn.

Eyes—Bright red.

Face—Bright red.

Comb, Wattles and Ear-Lobes—Bright red.

Neck—Black, each feather laced with golden red.

Back—Rich nut-brown, each feather ending with a bluish-black spangle, shaped like a half moon.

Breast—Rich nut-brown, each feather ending with a bluish-black spangle, shaped like a half moon.

Body and Fluff—Body, similar to that of breast, but shading off lighter on under parts. Fluff, black powdered with brown.

Wings—Bows, rich nut-brown, each feather ending with a bluish-black spangle, shaped like a half moon ; primaries, dull black, with a narrow edging of brown on lower web ; secondaries, upper web black, lower web black with a broad edging of brown, each feather ending with a bluish-black spangle, shaped like a half moon ; coverts, similar to bows.

Tail—Dull black ; coverts brown, each feather ending with a bluish-black spangle, shaped like a half moon.

Legs and Toes—Thighs, light brown ; shanks and toes, slate or leaden-blue.

Under-Color—Dark leaden-blue.

ORPINGTONS

These are our latest importation from England. They are large and stately in appearance, with long, round, deep bodies and very full breast and back development. The abundance of hackle and saddle feathers on the Orpington male gives him the appearance of having a short back, whereas it is both broad and long, like that of the female Orpington.

Standard Weights.

Cock	10 lbs.	Hen	8 lbs.
Cockerel	8½ lbs.	Pullet	7 lbs.

SHAPE OF MALE.

Head—Of medium size, carried well up.

Beak—Short, stout, regularly curved.

Eyes—Large.

Comb—Single, of medium size in proportion to specimen, set firmly on head, perfectly straight and upright ; five well-defined points, those at front and rear smaller than middle ones ; fine in texture.

Wattles and Ear-Lobes—Wattles, of medium size, pendent, well rounded at lower edges. Ear-lobes, smooth, of medium size.

Neck—Of medium length, large, well arched, with abundant hackle.

Back—Broad, long, rising with slight concave sweep to tail ; saddle feathers, of medium length, abundant.

Breast—Broad, deep, full.

Body and Fluff—Body, long, broad, deep ; keel-bone, rather long, straight from front to rear, extending well forward. Fluff, moderately full.

Wings—Of medium size, well folded ; wing-fronts well covered by breast feathers ; wing-points well covered by saddle feathers.

Tail—Of medium length, fairly well spread, carried at an angle of forty-five degrees from the horizontal, forming no apparent angle with back where these sections join ; sickles, of medium length, spreading laterally beyond stiff feathers of tail ; lesser sickles and tail-coverts, of medium length, nicely curved, sufficiently abundant to cover well the stiff feathers.

Legs and Toes—Thighs, large, rather short, covered with soft feathers ; shanks, short, stout in bone, set well apart at knee-joints, smooth. Toes, of medium length, straight, strong, well spread. Shanks and toes free from feathers and down.

SHAPE OF FEMALE.

Head—Of medium size, carried well up.

Beak—Short, stout, regularly curved.

Eyes—Large.

Comb—Single, of medium size in proportion to specimen, set firmly on head, perfectly straight and upright; five well-defined points, those in front and rear smaller than middle ones; fine in texture.

Wattles and Ear-Lobes—Wattles, of medium length, fine in texture. Ear-lobes, of medium size.

Neck—Of medium length, well arched, nicely tapering to head, having a moderately full hackle.

Back—Broad, long, rising with slight concave sweep to tail.

Breast—Broad, deep, full.

Body and Fluff—Body, long, broad, deep; keel-bone, rather long, straight, extending well forward. Fluff, moderately full.

Wings—Of medium size, well folded.

Tail—Of medium length, fairly well spread, carried at an angle of forty degrees from the horizontal; tail-coverts, well developed.

Legs and Toes—Thighs, large, rather short, covered with soft feathers; shanks, short, stout, set well apart at knee-joints, smooth. Toes, of medium length, straight, strong, well spread. Shanks and toes free from feathers and down.

BUFF ORPINGTONS

Disqualifications.

Positive white in ear-lobes covering more than one-third of the surface; yellow beak or skin; shanks other than white or pinkish-white. (See general disqualifications.)

COLOR OF MALE.

Beak—White or pinkish-white.

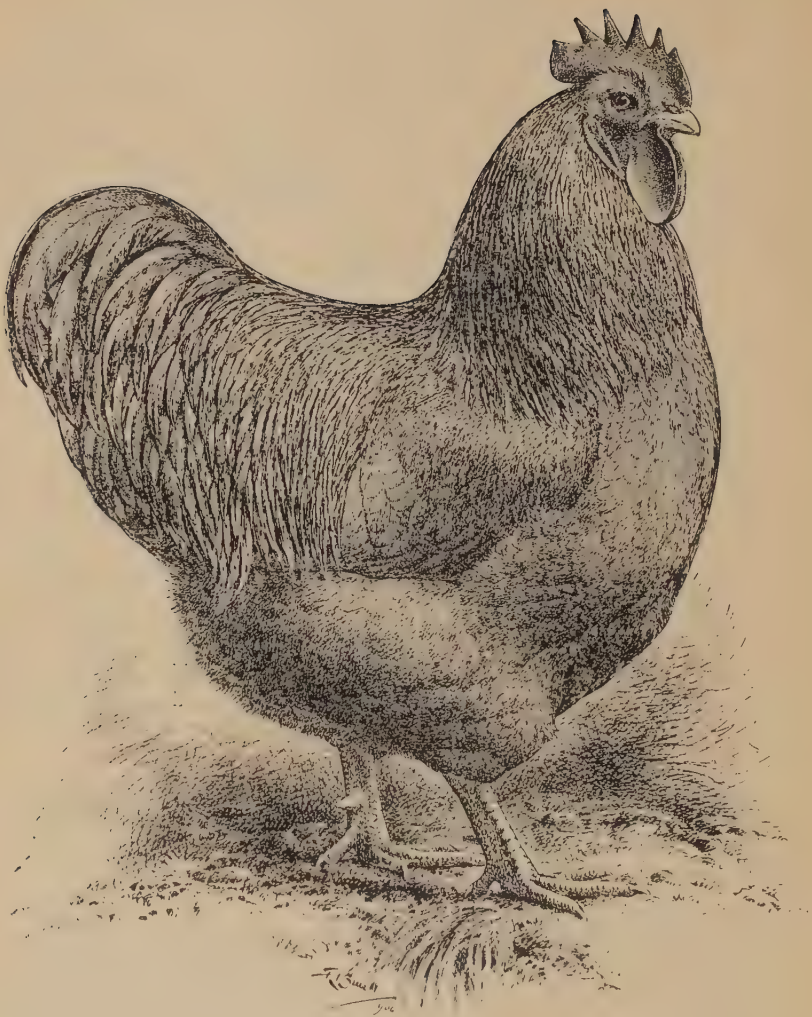
Eyes—Bright red or bay.

Face—Bright red.

Comb, Wattles and Ear-Lobes—Bright red.

Shanks and Toes—White or pinkish-white.

Plumage—Surface throughout an even shade of rich, golden buff, free from shafting or mealy appearance; the head, neck, hackle, back, wing-bows and saddle richly glossed with a metallic luster. Under-color a lighter shade of buff, free from foreign color. Other things being equal, the specimen having the richest under-color shall be given the preference. Black or white appearing in wings or tail is a serious defect, and the one shall be considered as objectionable as the other. Different shades of buff



BUFF ORPINGTON MALE

BUFF ORPINGTON FEMALE

in neck, back, wings or breast, or in two or more of these sections, constitute a serious defect. A harmonious blending of buff in all sections is most desirable.

COLOR OF FEMALE.

Beak—White or pinkish-white.
Eyes—Bright red or bay.
Face—Bright red.
Comb, Wattles and Ear-Lobes—Bright red.
Shanks and Toes—White or pinkish-white.
Plumage—Surface throughout an even shade of rich, golden buff, free from shafting or mealy appearance, the head and neck plumage having a metallic luster of the same shade as the rest of the plumage. Under-color a lighter shade, free from foreign color. Other things being equal, the specimen having the richest under-color shall be given the preference. Black or white appearing in the wings or tail is a serious defect, and the one shall be considered as objectionable as the other. Different shades of buff in neck, back, wings or breast, or in two or more of these sections, constitute a serious defect. A harmonious blending of buff in all sections is most desirable.

BLACK ORPINGTONS

Disqualifications.

Positive white in ear-lobes covering more than one-third of surface; one-half inch or more of white in any part of plumage; yellow skin.

COLOR OF MALE AND FEMALE.

Same as that of Black Langshans; see page 104.

WHITE ORPINGTONS

Disqualifications.

Positive white in ear-lobes covering more than one-third of surface; feathers other than white in any part of plumage; yellow skin; shanks other than white or pinkish-white.

COLOR OF MALE AND FEMALE.

Same as that of White Langshans, except eyes which are bright red or bay, and shanks and toes, which are white or pinkish-white; see page 105.

CLASS V.

POLISH

Breed.	Varieties.
Polish	White Crested Black. Bearded Golden. Bearded Silver. Bearded White. Buff Laced. Non-Bearded Golden. Non-Bearded Silver. Non-Bearded White.

Scale of Points.

Symmetry	8
Size	6
Condition	6
Head—Shape 3, Color 3	6
Comb and Crest—Comb 5, Crest 10	15
Wattles and Ear-Lobes 4, Beard* 4	8
Neck—Shape 3, Color 3	6
Back—Shape 4, Color 4	8
Breast—Shape 4, Color 4	8
Body and Fluff—Shape 3, Color 5	8
Wings—Shape 4, Color 4	8
Tail—Shape 4, Color 4	8
Legs and Toes	5
	100

*Omit "Beard" in the non-bearded varieties, and give the 8 points to "Wattles and Ear-Lobes."

POLISH

Polish are regarded by fanciers generally as being strictly ornamental, although they represent one of the oldest breeds of pure-bred fowls. The male, to be a typical specimen, must be of medium size, with a large, flowing, well-balanced crest, rising well in front so as not to obstruct the sight. The back should be of medium length, and the tail large and well expanded, giving the bird a well-balanced appearance. The female is, in many respects, similar to the male. She should be comparatively small, and have a large, oval-shaped crest, fitting rather closely on the head and well balanced. Her back should be straight and rather short, and the tail large and well expanded.

SHAPE OF MALE.

Head—Large, with a pronounced protuberance on top of skull.

Beak—Of medium length, slightly curved.

Nostrils—Large, the crown being elevated above the curved line of beak.

Eyes—Large, full.

Comb and Crest—Comb, V-shaped, of small size, the smaller the better; set evenly on head, retreating into crest; natural absence of comb is preferred. Crest, very large, profuse, rising well in front so as not to obstruct the sight and falling over on both sides and in rear in a regular, even mass; composed of feathers similar in shape and texture to those of hackle.

Beard—Thick and full, running back of eye in a graceful curve.

Wattles and Ear-Lobes—Wattles, of equal length, thin, small, well rounded on the lower edge. Ear-lobes, small.

Neck—Of medium length, slightly arched, with abundant hackle flowing well down on shoulders.

Back—Straight, wide across the shoulders, tapering to tail; saddle feathers, abundant.

Breast—Full, prominent.

Body and Fluff—Body, short, moderately full, tapering from front to rear. Fluff, rather short.

Wings—Large, well folded.

Tail—Large, well expanded; sickles and coverts, abundant and well covered.

Legs and Toes—Thighs, of medium length, small ; shanks, of medium length, slender. Toes, straight. Shanks and toes free from feathers and down.

SHAPE OF FEMALE.

Head, Beak, Nostrils, Eyes, Comb, Wattles and Ear-Lobes — Similar to those of male, but smaller.

Crest—Large, profuse, globular, rising well in front, regular and unbroken.

Beard—Same as male.

Neck—Of medium length, tapering, with full hackle.

Back—Straight, broadest at shoulders, tapering, with concave sweep near base of tail.

Breast—Full, round.

Body and Fluff—Body, short, moderately full. Fluff, short.

Wings—Large, well folded.

Tail—Large, broad, well expanded.

Legs and Toes—Thighs, of medium length, small ; shanks, of medium length, slender. Toes, straight. Shanks and toes free from feathers and down.

WHITE-CRESTED BLACK POLISH

Disqualifications.

White in any part of plumage extending over half an inch, except in crest ; shanks other than blue or dark leaden-blue, except the natural fading from age. (See general disqualifications.)

COLOR OF MALE AND FEMALE.

Beak—Dark blue.

Eyes—Red.

Face—Red.

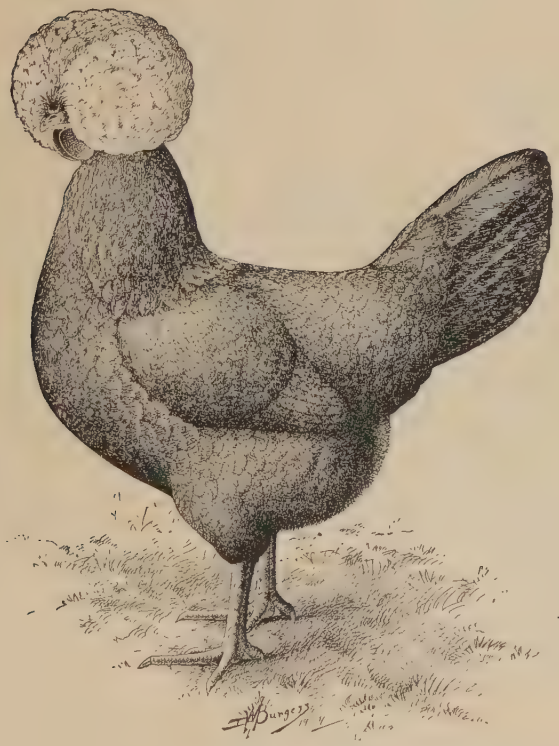
Comb and Crest—Comb, red. Crest, white ; a narrow band of black feathers at base of feathers in front allowable, but the fewer the better.

Wattles and Ear-Lobes—Wattles, red. Ear-lobes, white.

Shanks and Toes—Blue or dark leaden-blue.

Plumage, except Crest—Black with a metallic, greenish luster, free from purple bars.

WHITE-CRESTED BLACK POLISH MALE



WHITE-CRESTED BLACK POLISH FEMALE

BEARDED GOLDEN POLISH

Disqualifications.

Shanks other than blue or slaty-blue, except the natural fading from age. (See general disqualifications.)

COLOR OF MALE.

Beak—Dark horn.

Eyes—Red.

Face—Red.

Comb and Crest—Comb, red. Crest, rich bay, laced with black; in adult birds white feathers may appear, but the fewer the better.

Beard—Golden bay, laced with black.

Wattles and Ear-Lobes—Wattles, red. Ear-lobes, white.

Neck—Golden bay, each feather laced with black.

Back—Golden bay, each feather ending with black approaching the letter V in shape; saddle feathers, abundant, each feather laced with black, the texture of feather giving a rayed appearance.

Breast—Golden bay, free from mossing, each feather laced with black, the lacing being proportionate to size of feather.

Body and Fluff—Body, golden bay, each feather laced with black. Fluff, bay, powdered with black.

Wings—Primaries, bay ending with black, the black tapering to a point on lower edge; secondaries, golden bay, with well-defined, black lacing; coverts, golden bay, each feather laced with black, widest at end.

Tail—Golden bay, each feather laced with black, widest at end; sickles and coverts, golden bay, each feather laced with black, widest at end.

Legs and Toes—Thighs, bay, prominently marked with black; shanks and toes, blue or slaty-blue.

Under-Color—Dark slate.

COLOR OF FEMALE.

Beak—Dark horn.

Eyes—Red.

Face—Red.

Comb and Crest—Comb, red. Crest, in pullets, black, laced with bay, which, after first molt, should be golden bay, laced with black.

Beard—Golden bay, heavily laced with black.

Wattles and Ear-Lobes—Wattles, red. Ear-lobes, white.

Neck—Golden bay, each feather laced with black.

Back—Golden bay, each feather laced with black.

Breast—Golden bay, free from mossing, each feather laced with black.

Body and Fluff—Body, golden bay, each feather laced with black. Fluff, a lighter shade of bay.

Wings—Primaries, golden bay, each feather ending with black, the black tapering to a point on lower edge; secondaries, golden bay, with well-defined black lacing; bows, golden bay, each feather laced with black; coverts, golden bay, each feather laced with black, the black growing wider at the extremity, forming two distinct bars across wings.

Tail—Golden bay, each feather laced with black, the black being wider at extremity of feather.

Legs and Toes—Thighs, bay, each feather laced with black; shanks and toes, blue or slaty-blue.

Under-Color—Dark slate.

BEARDED SILVER POLISH

Disqualifications.

Shanks other than blue or slaty-blue, except the natural fading from age. (See general disqualifications.)

COLOR OF MALE AND FEMALE.

Same as in Bearded Golden Polish, substituting white for bay, or golden bay, in plumage.

BEARDED WHITE POLISH

Disqualifications.

Shanks other than blue or slaty-blue, except the natural fading from age. (See general disqualifications.)

COLOR OF MALE AND FEMALE.

Same as in Bearded Golden Polish, except plumage, which must be pure white.

BEARDED SILVER POLISH MALE

BEARDED SILVER POLISH FEMALE

BUFF LACED POLISH

Disqualifications.

Shanks other than blue or slaty-blue, except the natural fading from age. (See general disqualifications.)

COLOR OF MALE AND FEMALE.

Same as in Bearded Golden Polish, except plumage, which should be a rich buff, with a narrow, white lacing.

NON-BEARDED POLISH

(Golden, Silver and White)

The same as the bearded varieties in every respect, including disqualifications, shape and color, except that they have no beard. (See general disqualifications.)

CLASS VI.

DUTCH.

Breed.	Varieties.
Hamburgs	Golden Spangled. Silver Spangled. Golden Penciled. Silver Penciled. White. Black.

Scale of Points.

Symmetry	8
Condition	6
Head—Shape 3, Color 3	6
Comb	10
Wattles and Ear-Lobes	10
Neck—Shape 3, Color 5	8
Back—Shape 4, Color 4	8
Breast—Shape 5, Color 5	10
Body and Fluff—Shape 4, Color 4	8
Wings—Shape 4, Color 6	10
Tail—Shape 4, Color 6	10
Legs and Toes	6
	100

HAMBURGS

The Hamburg family displays an exceedingly graceful and symmetrical type. A very exact design of markings has been established in both the spangled and penciled varieties. The coral-like combs on all six varieties are in harmony with their delicate grace of form and carriage, and the large, round, pure white ear-lobes, in striking contrast, add to the general pleasing effect.

SHAPE OF MALE.

Head—Short, small.

Beak—Of medium size.

Eyes—Full.

Comb—Rose, not so large as to overhang the eyes or beak, square in front, firm and even on head, without inclining to either side, uniform on sides, top covered with small points, free from hollow in center, terminating at rear in a spike which inclines upward very slightly.

Wattles and Ear-Lobes—Wattles, broad, thin, well rounded, free from wrinkles. Ear-lobes, of medium size, flat, round, smooth, even, fitting closely to head.

Neck—Tapering, with full hackle flowing well over shoulders.

Back—Of medium length, flat at shoulders, straight, gradually sloping to rear of saddle.

Breast—Broad, prominent.

Body and Fluff—Body, round, symmetrical. Fluff, rather short.

Wings—Large, carried rather low.

Tail—Full, well expanded, carried at an angle of forty degrees from the horizontal; sickles, well curved; coverts, abundant.

Legs and Toes—Thighs, of medium size; shanks, of medium length. Toes, straight. Shanks and toes free from feathers and down.

SHAPE OF FEMALE.

Head—Short, small.

Beak—Of medium size.

Eyes—Full.

Comb—Rose, similar to that of male, but smaller.

Wattles and Ear-Lobes—Wattles, small, thin, well rounded Ear-lobes,

small, flat, round or almond-shaped, smooth, even, fitting closely to head.

Neck—Tapering, with full hackle.

Back—Of medium length, moderately full, with slight concave sweep to tail.

Breast—Broad, prominent.

Body and Fluff—Body, round, symmetrical. Fluff, rather short.

Wings—Large, carried rather low.

Tail—Full, somewhat expanded, carried at an angle of forty degrees from the horizontal.

Legs and Toes—Thighs, of medium size, well developed; shanks, rather short, slender. Toes, straight. Shanks and toes free from feathers and down.

GOLDEN SPANGLED HAMBURGS

Disqualifications.

Red in ear-lobes covering more than one-third of the surface; absence of distinct bars across the wings; markings wholly crescentic; shanks other than leaden-blue, except the natural fading from age; hen-feathered male. (See general disqualifications.)

COLOR OF MALE.

Head—Plumage, rich, deep bay.

Beak—Dark horn.

Eyes—Dark red.

Face—Bright red.

Comb—Bright red.

Wattles and Ear-Lobes—Wattles, bright red. Ear-lobes, white.

Neck—Rich, deep bay, with a glossy, greenish-black stripe extending down middle of each feather, terminating in a point near extremity of feather.

Back—Rich, glossy reddish-bay, spangled with greenish-black, the texture of the feathers giving the spangles a rayed appearance; saddle feathers, deep reddish-bay with a glossy, greenish-black stripe extending down middle of each feather, same as in hackle.

Breast—Reddish-bay, free from mossing or lacing, each feather ending with a large, glossy, greenish-black spangle, the spangle being proportionate to size of feather.

Body and Fluff—Similar in color and markings to breast.

Wings—Bows, deep reddish-bay, distinctly spangled with glossy greenish-black; primaries, upper web black, lower web bay; secondaries, rich reddish-bay, each feather ending with a glossy, greenish-black crescent; coverts, clear reddish-bay, free from lacing, each feather ending with a large, greenish-black spangle, forming two distinct parallel bars across wings.

Tail—Glossy greenish-black; sickles, glossy greenish-black, frosted with golden bay; coverts, glossy greenish-black.

Legs and Toes—Thighs, reddish-bay, each feather ending with a greenish-black spangle; shanks and toes, leaden-blue.

Under-Color—Dark slate.

COLOR OF FEMALE.

Head—Plumage, deep reddish-bay.

Beak—Dark horn.

Eyes—Dark red.

Face—Bright red.

Comb—Bright red.

Wattles and Ear-Lobes—Wattles, bright red. Ear-lobes, white.

Neck—Deep reddish-bay, with a glossy, greenish-black stripe extending down middle of each feather, terminating in a point near extremity of feather.

Back—Clear reddish-bay, free from mossing or lacing, each feather ending with a large, greenish-black spangle, the spangle being proportionate to size of feather.

Breast—Deep reddish-bay, free from mossing or lacing, each feather ending with a large, greenish-black spangle, the spangle being proportionate to size of feather.

Body and Fluff—Similar in color and markings to breast.

Wings—Bows, clear reddish-bay, distinctly spangled with glossy greenish-black; primaries, upper web black, lower web bay; secondaries, rich reddish-bay, each feather ending with a glossy, greenish-black crescent; coverts, clear reddish-bay, free from lacing, each feather ending with a large, greenish-black spangle, forming two distinct parallel bars across wings.

Tail—Greenish-black; coverts, reddish-bay, free from mossing or lacing, each feather ending with a glossy, greenish-black spangle.

Legs and Toes—Thighs, reddish-bay, each feather ending with a greenish-black spangle; shanks and toes, leaden-blue.

Under-Color—Dark slate.

NOTE.—**In all sections where the word "spangle" appears, read, "edges of spangle following web of feather and meeting at shaft."**

SILVER SPANGLED HAMBURGS

Disqualifications.

Red in ear-lobes covering more than one-third of the surface; absence of distinct bars across the wings; markings wholly crescentic; shanks other than leaden-blue, except the natural fading from age; hen-feathered male. (See general disqualifications.)

COLOR OF MALE.

Head—Plumage, white.
Beak—Dark horn.
Eyes—Dark bay.
Face—Bright red.
Comb—Bright red.
Wattles and Ear-Lobes—Wattles, bright red. Ear-lobes, white.
Neck—White, each feather ending with an elongated, black spangle.
Back—Clear, silvery white, spangled with black, the texture of feathers giving spangles a rayed appearance; saddle, clear, silvery white, each feather ending with a small, black spangle.
Breast—Clear, silvery white, free from mossing or lacing, each feather ending with a large, black spangle, the spangle being proportionate to size of feather.
Body and Fluff—Similar in color and markings to breast.
Wings—Bows, silvery white, distinctly spangled with black; primaries, white, each feather edged with black at end; secondaries, clear, silvery white, each feather ending with a large, black spangle, shaped like a half moon; coverts, silvery white, free from lacing, each feather ending with a large, black spangle, forming two distinct parallel bars across wings.
Tail—White on the outside, each feather ending with a large, black spangle; sickles, pure white, ending with a black spangle, shaped like those on breast; coverts, pure white, ending with black spangles.
Legs and Toes—Thighs, silvery white, each feather ending with a black spangle; shanks and toes, leaden-blue.
Under-Color—Dark slate.

COLOR OF FEMALE.

Head—Plumage, white.
Beak—Dark horn.
Eyes—Dark bay.
Face—Bright red.
Comb—Bright red.

SILVER SPANGLED HAMBURG MALE

SILVER SPANGLED HAMBURG FEMALE

Wattles and Ear-Lobes—Wattles, red. Ear-lobes, white.

Neck—White, each feather ending with an elongated, small, black spangle.

Back—Silvery white, free from mossing or lacing, each feather ending with a large, black spangle.

Breast—Clear, silvery white, free from mossing or lacing, each feather ending with a black spangle, the spangle being proportionate to size of feather.

Body and Fluff—Similar in color and markings to breast.

Wings—Bows, silvery white, distinctly spangled with black; primaries, white, each feather ending with a black spangle; secondaries, clear, silvery white, each feather ending with a large, black spangle, shaped like a half moon; coverts, silvery white, free from lacing, each feather ending with a large, black spangle, forming two distinct parallel bars across wings.

Tail—White on the outside, each feather ending with a large, black spangle; coverts, white on the outside, each feather ending with a black spangle.

Legs and Toes—Thighs, silvery white, each feather ending with a black spangle. Shanks and toes, leaden-blue.

Under-Color—Dark slate.

NOTE.—In all sections where the word "spangle" appears, read, "edges of spangle following the web of feather and meeting at shaft."

Disqualifications.

Red in ear-lobes covering one-third of the surface; breast of hen not penciled; shanks other than leaden-blue, except the natural fading from age; hen-feathered male. (See general disqualifications.)

COLOR OF MALE.

Head—Plumage, rich, bright bay.
Beak—Dark horn.
Eyes—Bright red.
Face—Bright red.
Comb—Bright red.
Wattles and Ear-Lobes—Wattles, bright red. Ear-lobes, white.
Neck—Rich, bright bay.
Back—Rich, bright reddish-bay.
Breast—Reddish-bay.
Body and Fluff—Body, glossy reddish-bay, the sides below wings penciled across with black bars. Fluff, black.
Wings—Bows, bright reddish-bay; primaries, upper web black, lower web bay; secondaries, upper web reddish-bay, penciled across with black bars, lower web reddish-bay, each feather ending with a small, black spot; coverts, reddish-bay, upper web slightly penciled across with black bars.
Tail—Black; sickles and coverts, greenish-black, with a distinct edging of rich reddish-bay, the narrower the better.
Legs and Toes—Thighs, reddish-bay; shanks and toes, leaden-blue.
Under-Color—Dark slate.

COLOR OF FEMALE.

Head—Plumage, bright reddish-bay.
Beak—Dark horn.
Eyes—Bright red.
Face—Bright red.
Comb—Bright red.
Wattles and Ear-Lobes—Wattles, bright red. Ear-lobes, white.
Neck—Other than hackle, bright reddish-bay, each feather distinctly penciled across with parallel bars of greenish-black; hackle, bright reddish-bay.
Back—Clear reddish-bay, free from mossing or lacing, each feather distinctly penciled across with parallel bars of greenish-black.

GOLDEN PENCILED HAMBURG MALE

GOLDEN PENCILED HAMBURG FEMALE

Breast—Bright reddish-bay, free from mossing or lacing, each feather distinctly penciled across with parallel bars of greenish-black.

Body and Fluff—Body, glossy reddish-bay, each feather distinctly penciled across with parallel bars of greenish-black, the bars forming, as nearly as possible, parallel lines across the bird. Fluff, bay, penciled with black.

Wings—Bows, clear reddish-bay, distinctly penciled with greenish-black; primaries, reddish-bay; secondaries and coverts, reddish-bay, penciled across with greenish-black.

Tail—Reddish-bay, penciled across with greenish-black; coverts, reddish-bay, free from mossing or lacing, penciled across with greenish-black.

Legs and Toes—Thighs, reddish-bay, penciled across with greenish-black; shanks and toes, leaden-blue.

Under-Color—Dark slate.

SILVER PENCILED HAMBURGS

Disqualifications.

Red in ear-lobes covering one-third of the surface; breast of female not penciled; shanks other than leaden-blue, except the natural fading from age; hen-feathered male. (See general disqualifications.)

COLOR OF MALE.

Head—Plumage, white.

Beak—Dark horn.

Eyes—Bright red.

Face—Bright red.

Comb—Bright red.

Wattles and Ear-Lobes—Wattles, red. Ear-lobes, white.

Neck—Clear white.

Back—Clear, silvery white; saddle feathers, silvery white.

Breast—White.

Body and Fluff—Body, white. Fluff, black, powdered with gray.

Wings—Bows, white; primaries, white; secondaries, upper web black with a narrow border of white or gray on edge; lower web, white with a narrow stripe of black next to shaft of feather; coverts, apparently white when the wings are folded, but penciled with black on upper web.

Tail—Black; sickles and coverts, black, with a distinct edging of white, the narrower and more uniform the better.

Legs and Toes—Thighs, silvery white; shanks and toes, leaden-blue.

Under-Color—Bluish-gray.

COLOR OF FEMALE.

Head—Plumage, white.

Beak—Dark horn.

Eyes—Bright red.

Face—Bright red.

Comb—Bright red.

Wattles and Ear-Lobes—Wattles, red. Ear-lobes, white.

Neck—Other than hackle, clear, silvery white, free from mossing or lacing, each feather distinctly penciled across with narrow, parallel bars of greenish-black; hackle, white.

Back—Clear, silvery white, free from mossing or lacing, each feather distinctly penciled across with narrow, parallel bars of greenish-black.

Breast—Clear, silvery white, free from mossing or lacing, each feather distinctly penciled across with narrow, parallel bars of greenish-black.

Body and Fluff—Body, silvery white, each feather distinctly penciled across with narrow, parallel bars of greenish-black, the bars forming, as nearly as possible, narrow, parallel lines across the bird. Fluff, white, penciled with black.

Wings—Bows, clear, silvery white, distinctly penciled with greenish-black; primaries, silvery white; secondaries and coverts, silvery white, penciled across with greenish-black.

Tail—Silvery white, penciled across with greenish-black; coverts, silvery white, free from mossing or lacing, penciled across with greenish-black.

Legs and Toes—Thighs, silvery white, penciled across with greenish-black; shanks and toes, leaden-blue.

Under-Color—Bluish-gray.

WHITE HAMBURGS

Disqualifications.

Red in ear-lobes covering one-third of surface; feathers other than white in any part of plumage; shanks other than leaden-blue, except the natural fading from age. (See general disqualifications.)

COLOR OF MALE AND FEMALE.

Beak—Blue or horn.
Eyes—Red.
Face—Bright red.
Comb—Bright red.
Wattles and Ear-Lobes—Wattles, red. Ear-lobes, white.
Shanks and Toes—Leaden-blue.
Plumage—Pure white, quills and shafts included.

BLACK HAMBURGS

Disqualifications.

Red in ear-lobes covering one-third of the surface; white in the face of cockerels or pullets; pure white in any part of plumage extending over half an inch, or two or more feathers tipped or edged with positive white; shanks other than leaden-blue or black, except the natural fading from age. (See general disqualifications.)

COLOR OF MALE AND FEMALE.

Beak—Black or dark horn.
Eyes—Red.
Face—Bright red.
Comb—Bright red.
Wattles and Ear-Lobes—Wattles, red. Ear-lobes, white.
Shanks and Toes—Leaden-blue or black.
Plumage—Greenish-black.

CLASS VII.

FRENCH

Breeds.	Varieties.
Houdans	Mottled.
Crevecœurs	Black.
La Fleche	Black.

SCALE OF POINTS

(Except for La Fleche, which are subject to Scale of Points for American Class).

Symmetry	8
Weight	6
Condition	6
Head—Shape 2, Color 2	4
Comb and Crest—Comb 4, Crest 8	12
Wattles, Ear-Lobes and Beard—Wattles and Ear-Lobes 2, Beard 4	6
Neck—Shape 4, Color 4	8
Back—Shape 4, Color 4	8
Breast—Shape 5, Color 5	10
Body and Fluff—Shape 5, Color 3	8
Wings—Shape 4, Color 4	8
Tail—Shape 4, Color 4	8
Legs and Toes	8
	100

HOUDANS

The Houdan characteristics are quite pronounced and should be preserved in every detail. There is a certain regularity in the color of plumage of this breed that too often is overlooked. The glossy, black feathers should be tipped regularly with white in the proportion of about one tipped feather to three solid black ones; a splashy white is not desirable. The Standard weights are not placed unduly high, hence their attainment should be common in well-bred birds. Houdans resemble the Dorkings in shape and size. The crest of the Houdan is one of the most important sections; it should be round and not divided at the top.

Disqualifications.

Absence of crest or beard; feathers other than black or white in any part of plumage. (See general disqualifications.)

Standard Weights.

Cock	7 lbs.	Hen	6 lbs.
Cockerel	6 lbs.	Pullet	5 lbs.

SHAPE OF MALE.

Head—Of medium size, carried well up.

Beak—Of moderate length, well curved.

Nostrils—Wide, cavernous.

Eyes—Large.

Comb and Crest—Comb, V-shaped, of small size—the smaller the better—resting against front of crest. Crest, large, well fitted on crown of head, falling backward on neck, and composed of feathers similar in shape and texture to those of hackle.

Beard—Full, well developed, curving around to back of eyes, nearly hiding face.

Wattles and Ear-Lobes—Wattles, of uniform length, small, well rounded, nearly concealed by beard. Ear-lobes, entirely concealed by crest and beard.

Neck—Of medium length, well arched, with abundant hackle flowing well down on shoulders.

Back—Moderately long, broad, slightly sloping toward base of tail; saddle feathers, abundant.

Breast—Round, deep, full.

Body and Fluff—Body, moderately long, compact, well proportioned. Fluff, rather short.

Wings—Moderately large, well folded, bows concealed by breast feathers and points by saddle feathers.

Tail—Full, expanded; sickles and coverts, abundant and well curved.

Legs and Toes—Thighs, of medium length, large; shanks, of medium length. Toes, five upon each foot, straight, except the fifth, which should be detached from the others and curve upward. Shanks and toes free from feathers and down.

SHAPE OF FEMALE.

Head—Of medium size.

Beak—Of moderate length, well curved.

Nostrils—Wide, cavernous.

Eyes—Large, full.

Comb and Crest—Comb, V-shaped, similar to that of male. Crest, large, compact, regular, inclining backward in an unbroken mass.

Beard—Full, well developed, curving around to back of eyes, nearly hiding face.

Wattles and Ear-Lobes—Wattles, of uniform length, small, well rounded, nearly concealed by beard. Ear-lobes, entirely concealed by crest and beard.

Neck—Of medium length, well arched.

Back—Of medium length, broad, slightly sloping toward base of tail.

Breast—Round, deep, full.

Body and Fluff—Body, compact, well proportioned. Fluff, rather short.

Wings—Moderately large, well folded.

Tail—Of medium length, rather compact; carried moderately upright.

Legs and Toes—Thighs, short, strong; shanks, of medium length. Toes, five upon each foot, straight, except the fifth, which should be detached from the others and curve upward. Shanks and toes free from feathers and down.

COLOR OF MALE AND FEMALE.

Beak—Dark horn.

Eyes—Bright red.

Face—Bright red.

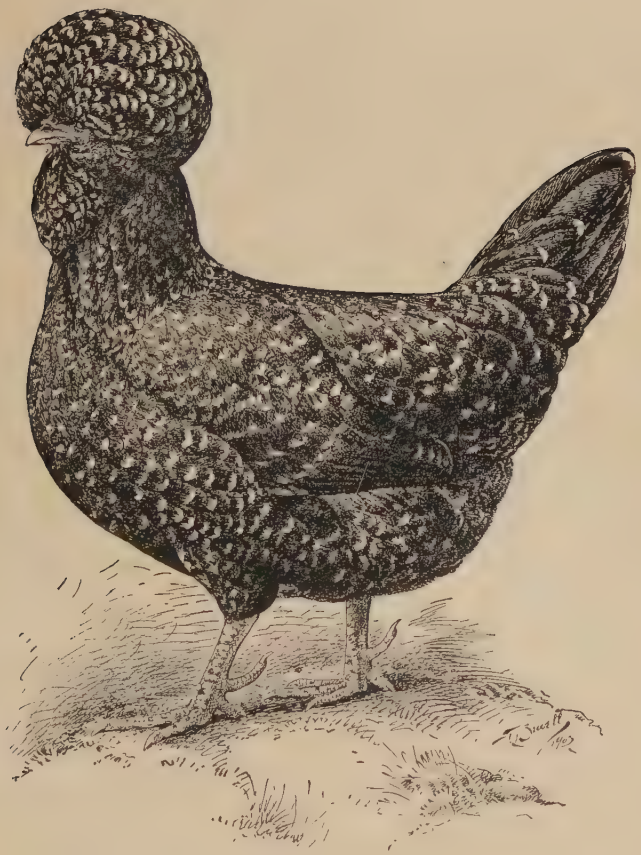
Comb—Bright red.

Wattles and Ear-Lobes—Wattles, bright red. Ear-lobes, white.

Shanks and Toes—Pinkish-white, mottled or shaded with lead color or black.

Plumage—Glossy black, many of the feathers tipped with white, except in flights and secondaries of both sexes and in sickles and tail coverts of the male, which are irregularly edged with white, especially at base of tail; black to predominate.

HOUDAN MALE



HOUDAN FEMALE

CREVECŒURS

Disqualifications.

Absence of crest or beard; pure white in any part of plumage, extending over half an inch, or two or more feathers tipped or edged with positive white, except in crest; shanks other than black or dark lead color. (See general disqualifications.)

Standard Weights.

Cock	8 lbs.	Hen	7 lbs.
Cockerel	7 lbs.	Pullet	6 lbs.

SHAPE OF MALE.

Head—Large, with a pronounced protuberance on top of skull.

Beak—Strong, well curved.

Nostrils—Broad, highly arched.

Eyes—Full, bright.

Face—Almost wholly concealed by crest and beard.

Comb and Crest—Comb, leaf, like the letter V in shape, of medium size, resting against front of crest. Crest, large, well fitted on crown of head, regular, inclining backward, composed of feathers similar in shape and texture to those of hackle.

Beard—Full, thick, extending around to back of eyes, nearly hiding face.

Wattles and Ear-Lobes—Wattles, of uniform length, small, well rounded, nearly concealed by beard. Ear-lobes, small, nearly concealed by crest and beard.

Neck—Of medium length, well arched, with abundant hackle flowing well down on shoulders.

Back—Broad, straight; saddle feathers, abundant.

Breast—Broad, full, rounding well to shoulders.

Body and Fluff—Body, compact, well proportioned. Fluff, rather short.

Wings—Of medium size, well folded.

Tail—Full, expanded, carried moderately upright; sickles and coverts, abundant, well curved.

Legs and Toes—Thighs, short, strong; shanks, short, fine in bone, standing well apart. Toes, four upon each foot, straight, well spread. Shanks and toes free from feathers and down.

SHAPE OF FEMALE.

Head—Large, with a pronounced protuberance on top of skull.

Beak—Strong, well curved.

Nostrils—Broad, highly arched.

Eyes—Full, bright.

Face—Almost wholly concealed by crest and beard.

Comb and Crest—Comb, leaf, like letter V in shape, small and as nearly concealed by crest as possible. Crest, large, compact, even, globular, inclining backward in an unbroken mass.

Beard—Full, thick, extending around to back of eyes, nearly hiding face.

Wattles and Ear-Lobes—Wattles, of uniform length, small, well rounded, nearly concealed by beard. Ear-lobes, small, entirely concealed by crest and beard.

Neck—Of medium length, thick, well arched.

Back—Broad, straight.

Breast—Broad, full, rounding well to shoulders.

Body and Fluff—Body, compact, well proportioned. Fluff, rather short.

Wings—Of medium size, well folded.

Tail—Moderately expanded at base, converging to tip, carried moderately upright.

Legs and Toes—Thighs, short, strong; shanks, short, fine in bone. Toes, four upon each foot, straight, well spread. Shanks and toes free from feathers and down.

COLOR OF MALE AND FEMALE.

Beak—Black, shading into horn at tip.

Eyes—Bright red.

Face—Red.

Comb, Wattles and Ear-Lobes—Red.

Shanks and Toes—Black or dark leaden.

Plumage—Rich, glossy black.

LA FLECHE

Disqualifications.

Presence of crest; pure white in any part of plumage extending over half an inch, or two or more feathers tipped or edged with positive white; shanks other than black or leaden-black in color. (See general disqualifications.)

Standard Weights.

Cock	8½ lbs.	Hen	7½ lbs.
Cockerel	7½ lbs.	Pullet	6½ lbs.

Scale of Points.

Symmetry	8
Weight	6
Condition	6
Head—Shape 3, Color 3	6
Comb	8
Wattles and Ear-Lobes	6
Neck—Shape 4, Color 4	8
Back—Shape 5, Color 4	9
Breast—Shape 6, Color 5	11
Body and Fluff—Shape 5, Color 3	8
Wings—Shape 4, Color 4	8
Tail—Shape 4, Color 4	8
Legs and Toes	8
	100

SHAPE OF MALE.

Head—Of medium size, long.

Beak—Rather long, strong, well curved.

Nostrils—Wide, cavernous.

Eyes—Large.

Comb—V-shaped; of medium size.

Wattles and Ear-Lobes—Wattles, of equal length, long, well rounded, pendulous. Ear-lobes, large.

Neck—Long, erect, with abundant hackle flowing well down on shoulders.

Back—Broad, very long, slanting to tail; saddle feathers, abundant.

Breast—Broad, full, very prominent.

Body and Fluff—Body, large, powerful, tapering to tail, with close plumage. Fluff, rather short.

Wings—Long, powerful, well folded.

Tail—Very long, full, carried rather low; sickles, abundant; coverts, well curved.

Legs and Toes—Thighs, long, powerful; shanks, long. Toes, straight, large. Shanks and toes free from feathers and down.

SHAPE OF FEMALE.

Head—Of medium size, long.

Beak—Rather long, strong, well curved.

Nostrils—Wide, cavernous.

Eyes—Large.

Comb—V-shaped; small.

Wattles and Ear-Lobes—Wattles, of equal length, small, well rounded. Ear-lobes, small.

Neck—Long, carried upright, with full hackle.

Back—Broad, long, slanting to tail.

Breast—Broad, full, prominent.

Body and Fluff—Body, large, deep, tapering to tail. Fluff, rather short.

Wings—Long, powerful, well folded.

Tail—Long, well expanded, carried upright.

Legs and Toes—Thighs, long, powerful; shanks, long. Toes, straight, large. Shanks and toes free from feathers and down.

COLOR OF MALE AND FEMALE.

Beak—Black or dark horn, with a small protuberance of bright red flesh at juncture of beak and nostrils.

Eyes—Bright red.

Face—Bright red.

Comb—Bright red.

Wattles and Ear-Lobes—Wattles, bright red. Ear-lobes, white.

Shanks and Toes—Black or leaden-black.

Plumage—Rich, glossy black.

CLASS VIII.

GAMES AND GAME BANTAMS

Breeds	Varieties
Games	Black-Breasted Red. Brown Red. Golden Duckwing. Silver Duckwing. Birchen. Red Pyle. White. Black
Game Bantams	Black-Breasted Red. Brown Red. Golden Duckwing. Silver Duckwing. Birchen. Red Pyle. White. Black.

GAMES

The Game has a style or carriage peculiar to itself, which is generally described by the word "station." A high-stationed bird is most desirable. Hardness and closeness of feathering are of great importance, as loose-feathered birds invariably fail in shape of neck. If the neck feathers are too long and soft, the slimness and length of the neck are destroyed. The comb and wattles of the cock should be dubbed, in order to have the head and lower jaw smooth and free from ridges. Exceptionally large birds are not desirable, as overgrowth tends to coarseness at the expense of form and style of carriage, which are essential to superior quality in Games.

Scale of Points.

Station	8
Beak, Head and Eyes—Shape 4, Color 4	8
Comb, Wattles and Ear-Lobes or Trimming of same—Shape 4, Color 2, Trimming 2	8
Neck—Shape 4, Color 4	8
Back—Shape 4, Color 4	8
Breast—Shape 4, Color 4	8
Body and Stern—Shape 4, Color 4	8
Wings—Shape 4, Color 4	8
Tail—Shape 4, Color 4	8
Thighs and Shanks—Shape 4, Color 4	8
Feet—Shape 4, Color 2	6
Condition and Hardness of Feathers—Condition 10, Hardness 4	14
	100

Disqualifications.

Cocks not dubbed; artificial coloring, trimming or plucking of foul feathers. Games are not to be disqualified for side sprigs. (See general disqualifications.)

SHAPE OF MALE.

Head—Long, lean, bony ; neatly set on neck.

Beak—Long, tapering, slightly curved.

Eyes—Large, full, bright, with alert, fearless expression.

Face—Lean, thin, with fine skin.

Comb—Cock, neatly and smoothly dubbed, leaving the head free from ridges or bunches ; cockerel, if undubbed, single, small, straight, thin, erect, evenly serrated.

Wattles and Ear-Lobes—Cock, neatly and smoothly dubbed ; cockerel, if undubbed, small, thin, round, smooth.

Neck—Long, very slightly arched, carried erect, tapering neatly and gradually from body to head, thin and clean-cut at throat, giving a distinct outline to head ; hackle, short, close.

Back—Flat, rather short, straight on top from hackle to tail, broad at shoulders, narrowing to stern.

Breast—Broad, round at sides, projecting forward but slightly beyond wing-fronts when the bird is standing erect.

Body and Stern—Body, fine and close on under part ; not deep. Stern, well tucked up underneath.

Wings—Large, powerful, the fronts standing out from body at shoulders, the feathers folded closely together, the points not extending beyond body ; carried without drooping, but not carried over the back.

Tail—Rather short, compact, closely folded when bird is standing at ease, carried at slight elevation ; sickle feathers, narrow, hard, tapering ; tail-coverts, narrow, fine, short.

Thighs and Shanks—Thighs, long, muscular, standing out from body, but slightly sloping to hocks. Shanks, long, smooth, bony, standing evenly apart, with fine, smooth scales, free from bunches or ridges.

Feet—Large, smooth, flat ; toes, long, straight, well spread, with strong nails, the hind toe set on low and extending backward. Shanks and toes free from feathers and down.

Plumage—Short, hard.

Body in Hand—Firm, compact, muscular.

Station—Erect, alert, fearless.

Size—Exceptionally large birds are not specially desirable, as overgrowth tends to coarseness at the expense of form and style of carriage, which are the features that give value to Game fowls.

SHAPE OF FEMALE.

Head—Long, lean, bony ; neatly set on neck.

Beak—Long, tapering, slightly curved.

Eyes—Large, full, bright, with alert, fearless expression.

Face—Lean, thin, with fine skin.

Comb—Single, small, straight, thin, erect, evenly serrated.

Wattles and Ear-Lobes—Wattles, small, thin, round. Ear-lobes, small, fitting closely.

Neck—Long, very slightly arched, carried erect, tapering neatly and gradually from body to head, thin and clean-cut at throat, giving a distinct outline to head; hackle, short, close.

Back—Flat, rather short, straight on top from hackle to tail, broad at shoulders, narrowing to stern.

Breast—Broad, round at sides, projecting forward but slightly beyond wing-fronts when the bird is standing erect.

Body and Stern—Body, fine and close on under part; not deep. Stern, well tucked up underneath.

Wings—Large, powerful, the fronts standing out from body at shoulders, the feathers folded closely together, the points not extending beyond body; carried without drooping, but not carried over the back.

Tail—Rather short, compact, closely folded when bird is standing at ease, carried at slight elevation.

Thighs and Shanks—Thighs, long, muscular, standing out from body, but slightly sloping to hocks. Shanks, long, smooth, bony, standing evenly apart, with fine, smooth scales, free from bunches or ridges.

Feet—Large, smooth, flat; toes, long, straight, well spread, with strong nails, the hind toe set on low and extending backward. Shanks and toes free from feathers and down.

Plumage—Short, hard.

Body in Hand—Firm, compact, muscular.

Station—Erect, alert, fearless.

Size—Exceptionally large birds are not specially desirable, as overgrowth tends to coarseness at the expense of form and style of carriage, which are the features that give value to Game fowls.

BLACK-BREASTED RED GAMES

COLOR OF MALE.

Head—Plumage, bright orange.
Beak—Horn.
Eyes—Red.
Face and Jaws—Red.
Comb, Wattles and Ear-Lobes—Red.
Neck—Hackle, light orange, free from black stripes,
Back—Red ; saddle, light orange, free from black stripes.
Breast—Black, up to throat.
Body and Stern—Black.
Wings—Shoulders, black ; wing-fronts, black ; wing-bows, red ; greater and lesser wing-coverts, glossy black, forming a distinct bar across wing ; primaries, black, except lower feathers, the outer web of which should be bay ; secondaries, part of outer web forming wing-bay, bay, remainder of feathers, black.
Tail—Black ; sickle feathers and tail-coverts, lustrous black.
Thighs and Shanks—Thighs, black. Shanks, willow.
Feet—Willow.

COLOR OF FEMALE.

Head—Plumage, golden brown.
Beak—Horn.
Eyes—Red.
Face—Red.
Comb, Wattles and Ear-Lobes—Red.
Neck—Hackle, light golden with dull, black stripe through middle of each feather.
Back—Ground color, golden-brown, finely penciled with darker brown.
Breast—Light salmon, shading off to ashy-brown toward thighs.
Body and Stern—Ashy-brown.
Wings—Shoulders, wing fronts, wing-bows, wing-coverts and secondaries, ground color, golden-brown, finely penciled with darker brown ; primaries, dull black or dark brown.
Tail—Dull black or dark brown, except the two top feathers, which should be powdered with light brown ; coverts, ground color, golden brown, evenly penciled with dark brown.
Thighs and Shanks—Thighs, ashy-brown. Shanks, willow.
Feet—Willow.

BROWN RED GAMES

COLOR OF MALE.

Head—Plumage, orange.

Beak—Black.

Eyes—Black or dark brown.

Face and Jaws—Dark purple or black.

Comb, Wattles and Ear-Lobes—Dark purple or black.

Neck—Hackle, lemon, with narrow, dark stripe through middle of each feather.

Back—Lemon ; saddle, lemon, with narrow, dark stripe through middle of each feather.

Breast—Ground color, black, the feathers evenly laced with lemon.

Body and Stern—Black.

Wings—Shoulders, black ; wing-fronts, black ; wing-bows, lemon ; wing-coverts, glossy black ; primaries and secondaries, black.

Tail—Black ; sickle feathers and tail-coverts, glossy black.

Thighs and Shanks—Thighs, black. Shanks, dark willow or nearly black.

Feet—Dark willow or nearly black.

COLOR OF FEMALE.

Head—Plumage, golden or lemon.

Beak—Black.

Eyes—Black or dark brown.

Face—Dark purple or black.

Comb, Wattles and Ear-Lobes—Dark purple or black.

Neck—Hackle, lemon, with narrow, dark stripe through middle of each feather.

Back—Black.

Breast—Ground color, black, the feathers evenly laced with lemon.

Body and Stern—Black.

Wings—Black.

Tail—Black.

Thighs and Shanks—Thighs, black. Shanks, dark willow or black.

Feet—Dark willow or black.

GOLDEN DUCKWING GAMES

COLOR OF MALE.

Head—Plumage, straw color.
Beak—Horn.
Eyes—Red.
Face and Jaws—Red.
Comb, Wattles and Ear-Lobes—Red.
Neck—Hackle, straw color, free from black stripes.
Back—Golden; saddle, straw color, free from black stripes.
Breast—Glossy black.
Body and Stern—Black.
Wings—Shoulders, black; wing-fronts, black; wing-bows, golden; greater and lesser wing-coverts, glossy black, forming a distinct bar across wing; primaries, dull black, except lower feathers, outer web of which should be straw-white; secondaries, part of outer web forming wing-bay, straw-white, remainder of feathers, black.
Tail—Black; sickle feathers, lustrous black; tail-coverts, lustrous black, with gray at roots; lesser tail-coverts, straw color.
Thighs and Shanks—Thighs, black. Shanks, willow.
Feet—Willow.

COLOR OF FEMALE.

Head—Plumage, silvery gray.
Beak—Horn.
Eyes—Red.
Face—Red.
Comb, Wattles and Ear-Lobes—Red.
Neck—Hackle, silvery gray, with narrow, dark stripe through middle of each feather.
Back—Slaty-gray, finely penciled with darker gray.
Breast—Deep salmon.
Body and Stern—Ashy-gray.
Wings—Shoulders, wing-fronts, wing-bows, wing-coverts and secondaries, slaty-gray, finely penciled with darker gray; primaries, black or dark brown.
Tail—Dull black or dark brown, except the two top feathers, which should be powdered with gray.
Thighs and Shanks—Thighs, ashy-gray. Shanks, willow.
Feet—Willow.

SILVER DUCKWING GAMES

COLOR OF MALE.

Head—Plumage, silvery white.
Beak—Horn.
Eyes—Red.
Face and Jaws—Red.
Comb, Wattles and Ear-Lobes—Red.
Neck—Hackle, silvery white, free from black stripes.
Back—Silvery white ; saddle, silvery white, free from black stripes.
Breast—Black.
Body and Stern—Black.
Wings—Shoulders, black ; wing-fronts, black ; wing-bows, silvery white; wing-coverts, black, forming distinct bar across wing ; primaries, black, except lower feathers, outer web of which should be silvery white ; secondaries, part of outer web forming wing-bay, white, remainder of feathers, black.
Tail—Black ; sickle feathers, lustrous black ; tail-coverts, lustrous black, with gray at roots ; lesser tail-coverts, silvery white.
Thighs and Shanks—Thighs, black. Shanks, willow.
Feet—Willow.

COLOR OF FEMALE.

Head—Plumage, silvery gray.
Beak—Horn.
Eyes—Red.
Face—Red.
Comb, Wattles and Ear-Lobes—Red.
Neck—Hackle, silvery gray, with narrow, black stripe through middle of each feather.
Back—Light gray, finely penciled with darker gray.
Breast—Very light salmon.
Body and Stern—Light ashy-gray.
Wings—Shoulders, wing-fronts, wing-bows, wing-coverts and secondaries, light gray, finely penciled with darker gray ; primaries, dull black or dark brown.
Tail—Dull black or dark brown, except the two top feathers, which should be powdered with light gray.
Thighs and Shanks—Thighs, light ashy-gray. Shanks, willow.
Feet—Willow.

SILVER DUCKWING GAME MALE.

SILVER DUCKWING GAME FEMALE.

BIRCHEN GAMES

COLOR OF MALE.

Head—Plumage, silvery white.

Beak—Black.

Eyes—Black or dark brown.

Face and Jaws—Dark purple or black.

Comb, Wattles and Ear-Lobes—Dark purple or black.

Neck—Hackle, silvery white, with narrow, dark stripe through middle of each feather.

Back—Silvery white; saddle, silvery white, with narrow, black stripe through middle of each feather.

Breast—Ground color, black, the feathers evenly laced with silvery white.

Body and Stern—Black.

Wings—Shoulders, black; wing-fronts, black; wing-bows, silvery white; wing-coverts, glossy black; primaries and secondaries, black.

Tail—Black; sickle feathers and tail-coverts, glossy black.

Thighs and Shanks—Thighs, black. Shanks, dark willow or nearly black.

Feet—Dark willow or nearly black.

COLOR OF FEMALE.

Head—Plumage, silvery white.

Beak—Black.

Eyes—Black or dark brown.

Face—Dark purple or black.

Comb, Wattles and Ear-Lobes—Dark purple or black.

Neck—Hackle, silvery white, with narrow, dark stripe through middle of each feather.

Back—Black.

Breast—Ground color, black, feathers evenly laced with silvery white.

Body and Stern—Black.

Wings—Black.

Tail—Black.

Thighs and Shanks—Thighs, black. Shanks, dark willow or black.

Feet—Dark willow or black.

RED PYLE GAMES

COLOR OF MALE.

Head—Plumage, bright orange or light red.
Beak—Yellow or willow.
Eyes—Red.
Face and Jaws—Red.
Comb, Wattles and Ear-Lobes—Red.
Neck—Hackle, orange or light red, free from dark stripes.
Back—Red or crimson; saddle, orange or light red, free from dark stripes.
Breast—White.
Body and Stern—White.
Wings—Shoulders, white; wing-fronts, white; wing-bows, red or crimson; wing-coverts, white, forming distinct bar across wing; primaries, white, except lower feathers, outer web of which is bay; secondaries, part of outer web forming wing-bay, red, remainder of feathers, white.
Tail—White. Sickle and tail-coverts, white.
Thighs and Shanks—Thighs, white. Shanks, yellow or willow, yellow preferred.
Feet—Yellow or willow, yellow preferred.

COLOR OF FEMALE.

Head—Plumage, golden red.
Beak—Yellow or willow.
Eyes—Red.
Face—Red.
Comb, Wattles and Ear-Lobes—Red.
Neck—Hackle, white, the feathers edged with gold.
Back—White.
Breast—Salmon.
Body and Stern—White.
Wings—White.
Tail—White.
Thighs and Shanks—Thighs, white. Shanks, yellow or willow, yellow preferred.
Feet—Yellow or willow, yellow preferred.

RED PYLE GAME MALE

RED PYLE GAME FEMALE

WHITE GAMES

COLOR OF MALE AND FEMALE.

Beak—Yellow.
Eyes—Red.
Face—Red.
Comb, Wattles and Ear-Lobes—Red.
Shanks and Feet—Yellow.
Plumage—Pure white.

BLACK GAMES

COLOR OF MALE AND FEMALE.

Beak—Black.
Eyes—Red.
Face—Deep red.
Comb, Wattles and Ear-Lobes—Deep red.
Shanks and Feet—Black.
Plumage—Black, with metallic luster.

GAME BANTAMS

Scale of Points.

Station	8
Weight	3
Beak, Head and Eyes—Shape 4, Color 4	8
Comb, Wattles and Ear-Lobes, or Trimming of same—Shape 4, Color 2, Trimming 2	8
Neck—Shape 4, Color 4	8
Back—Shape 4, Color 4	8
Breast—Shape 4, Color 4	8
Body and Stern—Shape 4, Color 4	8
Wings—Shape 4, Color 4	8
Tail—Shape 4, Color 4	8
Thighs and Shanks—Shape 4, Color 4	8
Feet—Shape 4, Color 2	6
Condition and Hardness of Feathers—Condition 7, Hardness 4	11
	100

Disqualifications.

Cocks not dubbed; artificial coloring, trimming or plucking of foul feathers; cocks weighing over 28 ounces; hens weighing over 26 ounces; cockerels weighing over 26 ounces; pullets weighing over 24 ounces. Game Bantams are not to be disqualified for side sprigs. (See general disqualifications.)

Standard Weights.

Cock	22 oz.	Hen	20 oz.
Cockerel	20 oz.	Pullet	18 oz.

SHAPE AND COLOR OF MALE AND FEMALE.

The shape and color of Game Bantams shall be the same as of the corresponding varieties of Games.

BLACK-BREASTED RED GAME BANTAM MALE

BLACK-BREASTED RED GAME BANTAM FEMALE

CLASS IX.

ORIENTAL GAMES AND BANTAMS

Breeds.	Varieties.
Indians	Cornish.
	White.
Sumatras	Black.
Malays	Black-Breasted Red.
Malay Bantams	Black-Breasted Red.

CORNISH AND WHITE INDIANS

The Cornish Indians originated in Cornwall, England, some years prior to 1846. They were produced by crossing a Lord Derby Black-Breasted Red Game with a Red Aseel imported from India. Later on the blood of the Sumatra Game was introduced. The parental blood is apparent in the Cornish Indians of the present day. From the Aseel they derive the short, thick legs, large thighs, deep and broad breast, great width of back at shoulders, comparatively short neck and projecting brows; from the Black-Breasted Red Game, the red color of plumage and the tendency of the breed toward red eyes; from the Sumatra Game, the great luster of plumage, especially in the tail. They are sturdy in appearance, and the thighs are stout and fleshy. The breast bone is well set in, causing a lack of fullness of breast, which is, however, well rounded at the sides. The carriage is upright, the shoulders being carried high and the stern low. The body between thighs should be very wide. The White variety is identical with the Cornish, except that the plumage should be pure white.

Standard Weights.

Cock	9 lbs.	Hen	6½ lbs.
Cockerel	7½ lbs.	Pullet	5½ lbs.

Scale of Points.

Station	8
Beak—Shape 2, Color 1	3
Head—Shape 1, Color 1	2
Eyes—Shape 1, Color 2	3
Comb	6
Wattles	2
Ear-Lobes—Shape 1, Color 2	3
Neck—Shape 4, Color 3	7
Back—Shape 4, Color 3	7
Breast—Shape 6, Color 4	10
Body and Stern—Shape 4, Color 4	8
Wings—Shape 3, Color 4	7
Tail—Shape 4, Color 4	8
Legs and Feet—Shape 4, Color 4	8
Condition and Hardness of Feather—Condition 6, Hardness 4	10
Weight	8
	100

SHAPE OF MALE.

Head—Of medium length and width, the crown slightly projecting over the eyes.

Beak—Strong, well curved, stout, adding to powerful appearance of bird.

Eyes—Of good size, full, with bold, fearless expression.

Face—Smooth, fine in texture.

Comb—Pea, small, firmly and closely set on head. If males are dubbed, deduct six points, the value of the comb.

Wattles and Ear-Lobes—Wattles, very scant, even, smooth in texture. Ear-lobes, small, fine in texture.

Neck—Of medium length, slightly arched; throat dotted with small feathers; hackle, moderately short, just nicely covering base of neck.

Back—Top line of back slightly convex, sloping downward from base of neck to tail, and slightly sloping from each side of back-bone; very broad across shoulders; well filled in at base of neck, carrying its width well back to a line with the thighs and then narrowing to tail; saddle feathers, rather short.

Breast—Wide, deep, well rounded at sides, projecting forward slightly beyond wing-fronts when specimen is standing erect.

Body and Stern—Body, well rounded at sides. Stern, well tucked up.

Wings—Of medium length, stout, closely folded; wing-fronts standing out prominently from body at shoulders; wing-points, well rounded when folded, closely tucked at ends and held about on line with lower tail-coverts.

Tail—Rather short, compact, closely folded when the bird is standing at ease, carried at slight elevation; sickles and coverts, very narrow.

Legs and Feet—Thighs, of medium length, round, stout, set well apart; shanks, short, stout in bone, smoothly scaled. Feet, large, flat; toes long, straight, well spread, the hind toes set low and extending backward, nails strong, well shaped. Shanks and toes free from feathers and down.

Plumage—Short, hard, very glossy.

Body in Hand—Firm, compact, muscular.

Carriage and Style—Very erect, upright, commanding, giving an appearance of great vigor.

SHAPE OF FEMALE.

Head—Of medium length and width, the crown slightly projecting over the eyes.

Beak—Strong, well curved, stout, adding to powerful appearance of bird.

Eyes—Of good size, full, with bold, fearless expression.

Face—Smooth, fine in texture.

Comb—Pea, very small, firmly and closely set on head.

Wattles and Ear-Lobes—Wattles, very scant, even; smooth in texture. Ear-lobes, small, fine in texture.

Neck—Of medium length, slightly arched; throat dotted with small feathers; hackle, moderately short.

Back—Top line of back slightly convex, sloping downward from base of neck to tail, and slightly sloping from each side of back bone; very broad

across shoulders; well filled in at base of neck, carrying its width well back to a line with the thighs, and then narrowing to tail.

Breast—Wide, deep, well rounded at sides, projecting forward slightly beyond wing-fronts when specimen is standing erect.

Body and Stern—Body, well rounded at sides. Stern, well tucked up.

Wings—Of medium length, stout, closely folded; wing-fronts standing out prominently from body at shoulders; wing-points, well rounded when folded, closely tucked at ends and held about on a line with lower tail-coverts.

Tail—Rather short, compact, closely folded when bird is standing at ease, carried at a slightly greater elevation than that of male, due to a little less erect carriage.

Legs and Feet—Thighs, of medium length, round, stout, set well apart; shanks, short, stout in bone, smoothly scaled. Feet, large, flat; toes long, straight, well spread, the hind toes set low and extending backward, nails, strong, well shaped. Shanks and toes free from feathers and down.

Plumage—Short, hard, glossy.

Body in Hand—Firm, compact, muscular.

Carriage and Style—Similar to that of male, but not quite so erect.

CORNISH INDIANS

Disqualifications.

Combs other than pea or irregular pea; solid white, blue or black shanks. (See general disqualifications.)

COLOR OF MALE.

Head—Plumage, black.

Beak—Yellow, or yellow striped with horn or brown, yellow preferred.

Eyes—Yellow, or approaching pearl.

Face—Bright red.

Comb, Wattles and Ear-Lobes—Bright red.

Neck—Hackle, glossy greenish-black; shafts, red; plumage, other than hackle, rich, glossy black.

Back—Glossy greenish-black and dark red intermixed, the black greatly predominating; saddle feathers, like back in color, but with a somewhat larger proportion of dark red.

Breast—Rich, glossy black, free from any other color.

Body and Stern—Black.

Wings—Wing-fronts, black; wing-bows, glossy greenish-black and dark red intermixed, the black greatly predominating; coverts, forming wing-bars, metallic black; primaries, black, except a narrow edging of bay on outer web; secondaries, upper web black, lower web about one-third black next to shaft of feather, the remainder being bay.

CORNISH INDIAN MALE

CORNISH INDIAN FEMALE

Tail—Black; sickles and coverts, glossy greenish-black.

Legs and Feet—Thighs, black; shanks and feet, yellow; toes, dusky yellow.

Under-Color—Black, or very dark slate.

COLOR OF FEMALE.

Head—Plumage, black, or black penciled with bay, approaching mahogany.

Beak—Yellow, or yellow striped with horn or brown, yellow preferred.

Eyes—Yellow, or approaching pearl.

Face—Bright red.

Comb, Wattles and Ear-Lobes—Bright red.

Neck—Hackle, glossy black, with bay shaft to each feather, the black greatly predominating; plumage, other than hackle, ground color bay, approaching mahogany, each feather having two pencilings of lustrous black, the pencilings following contour of web of feather.

Back, Breast, Body, Wing-Bows, Wing-Coverts and Tail-Coverts—Ground color bay, approaching mahogany, each feather having two pencilings of lustrous black, the pencilings following contour of web of feather.

Stern—Black, or black tinged with bay.

Wings—Primaries, black, except a narrow edging of irregularly penciled bay upon outer part of web; secondaries, upper web black, lower web black next to shaft of feather, with a broad margin of irregularly penciled bay.

Tail—Main feathers, black, except two upper feathers which are irregularly penciled with bay; main feathers may also be irregularly penciled with bay.

Legs and Feet—Thighs, black, more or less penciled with bay, but solid black not a serious defect; shanks and feet, yellow; toes, dusky yellow.

Under-Color—Black, or very dark slate.

WHITE INDIANS

Disqualifications.

Combs other than pea or irregular pea; red, buff or positive black in any part of plumage; solid green or white shanks. (See general disqualifications.

COLOR OF MALE AND FEMALE.

Beak—Yellow.

Eyes—Yellow, or approaching pearl.

Face—Bright red.

Comb, Wattles and Ear-Lobes—Bright red.

Shanks and Toes—Yellow.

Plumage—Pure white.

BLACK SUMATRAS

Disqualifications.

Combs other than pea, white ear-lobes; feathers other than black in any part of plumage. (See general disqualifications.)

Scale of Points.

Symmetry	10
Condition 10, Length of Feathers 4	14
Beak, Head and Eyes—Shape 4, Color 4	8
Comb, Wattles and Ear-Lobes—Shape 5, Color 3	8
Neck—Shape 4, Color 4	8
Back—Shape 4, Color 4	8
Breast—Shape 4, Color 4	8
Body and Stern—Shape 4, Color 4	8
Wings—Shape 4, Color 4	8
Tail—Shape 7, Color 5	12
Legs and Feet—Shape 4, Color 4	8
	100

SHAPE OF MALE

Head—Rather short, slightly rounded.

Beak—Of medium length, strong, slightly curved.

Eyes—Large, bright, with alert, fearless expression.

Comb—Pea, small, low in front.

Wattles and Ear-Lobes—Very small, close-fitting.

Neck—Rather long, well arched; hackle, long, flowing.

Back—Of medium length, broad at shoulders, slightly narrowing to tail, with very long, flowing saddle feathers.

Breast—Broad, full.

Body and Stern—Body, firm, muscular, tapering to tail. Stern, compact.

Wings—Long, large, carried with fronts slightly raised; points of feathers folded closely together, not drooping and not carried over the back.

Tail—Long, drooping, with abundance of sickle feathers and coverts, which should be long and flowing.

Legs and Feet—Thighs, of medium length, large, strong; shanks, of medium length, standing evenly apart, strong, with smooth scales. Feet, broad, flat, with long, straight, spreading toes, furnished with strong nails. Shanks and toes free from feathers and down.

SHAPE OF FEMALE.

Head—Rather short, slightly rounded.

Beak—Of medium length, strong, slightly curved.

Eyes—Large, bright, with alert, fearless expression.

Comb—Pea, small, low in front.

Wattles and Ear-Lobes—Very small, close-fitting.

Neck—Rather long; hackle, long.

Back—Of medium length, broad at shoulders, slightly narrowing to tail.

Breast—Broad, round, full.

Body and Stern—Body, firm, muscular, tapering to tail. Stern, compact.

Wings—Long, large; points not drooping and not carried over the back.

Tail—Long, drooping.

Legs and Feet—Thighs, of medium length, large, strong; shanks, of medium length, standing evenly apart, strong, with smooth scales. Feet, broad and flat, with long, straight, spreading toes, furnished with strong nails. Shanks and toes free from feathers and down.

COLOR OF MALE AND FEMALE.

Beak—Dark olive or leaden black.

Eyes—Dark brown.

Face—Dark red or purple.

Comb—Dark red or purple.

Wattles and Ear-Lobes—Dark red.

Shanks and Toes—Dark olive or leaden black.

Plumage—Very rich greenish-black throughout.

BLACK-BREASTED RED MALAYS

Disqualifications.

Single or lopped combs ; shanks or feet other than yellow in color ; duck feet. (See general disqualifications.)

Standard Weights.

Cock	9 lbs.	Hen	7 lbs.
Cockerel	7 lbs.	Pullet	5 lbs.

Standard Heights.

Cock	26 in.	Hen	18 in.
Cockerel	18 in.	Pullet	15 in.

Scale of Points.

Station	10
Weight and Height	12
Condition	8
Head, Beak and Eyes—Shape 5, Color 6	11
Comb	6
Wattles and Ear-Lobes	4
Neck—Shape 3, Color 3	6
Back—Shape 2, Color 3	5
Breast—Shape 3, Color 3	6
Body and Stern—Shape 2, Color 2	4
Wings—Shape 4, Color 4	8
Tail—Shape 3, Color 3	6
Thighs and Shanks—Shape 3, Color 3	6
Feet	2
Hardness of Feather—Condition 3, Hardness 3	6
	100

SHAPE OF MALE.

Head—Broad, long, crown heavy and projecting over the eyes, giving a fierce, cruel expression.

Beak—Thick, short, strong.

Eyes—Large, clear.

Comb—Rather small, resembling a strawberry or knob in front; set well forward. If males are dubbed, deduct six points.

Wattles and Ear-Lobes—Very small.

Neck—Long, nearly straight and upright; hackle, short, scanty.

Back—Long, slanting, rather convex in outline, tapering to tail, large and broad at shoulders; saddle, narrow, drooping; saddle feathers, short, scanty.

Breast—Broad, full; breast-bone, deep, prominent.

Body and Stern—Body, firm, muscular, broad at intersection of shoulders, tapering toward tail. Stern, well tucked up.

Wings—Of medium length, large, strong, bony, very prominent at shoulders, carried compactly against sides; wing-points resting under saddle feathers, without drooping or being carried over back.

Tail—Of medium length, drooping, well folded together; sickle feathers curved, but not long.

Thighs and Shanks—Thighs, long, hard, round, set well apart. Shanks, long.

Feet—Flat, broad; toes, well apart, long, straight. Shanks and toes free from feathers and down.

Hardness of Feather—Feathers, short, lying close, hard, firm, strong.

SHAPE OF FEMALE.

Head—Broad, long, crown heavy and projecting over the eyes, giving a fierce, cruel expression.

Beak—Thick, short, strong; face and throat bare of feathers.

Eyes—Large, clear.

Comb—Rather small, resembling a strawberry or knob in front; set well forward.

Wattles and Ear-Lobes—Very small.

Neck—Long, nearly straight and upright; hackle, short.

Back—Long, slanting, rather convex in outline, tapering to tail, large and broad at shoulders.

Breast—Broad, full; breast-bone, deep, prominent.

Body and Stern—Body, firm, muscular, broad at intersection of shoulders, tapering toward tail. Stern, well tucked up.

Wings—Of medium length, large, strong, bony, very prominent at shoulders, carried compactly against sides; wing-points resting under saddle feathers, without drooping or being carried over back.

Tail—Of medium length, carried slightly drooping, well folded.

Thighs and Shanks—Thighs, long, hard, round, set well apart. Shanks, long, bony, strong, standing evenly apart; scales, smooth.

Feet—Flat, broad; toes, well apart, long, straight. Shanks and toes free from feathers and down.

Hardness of Feather—Feathers short, lying close, hard, firm, strong.

COLOR OF MALE.

Head—Plumage, red or maroon.

Beak—Yellow, or yellow striped with horn.

Eyes—Pearl, yellow or daw.

Face—Brilliant red or purplish.

Comb, Wattles and Ear-Lobes—Rich red or purplish.

Neck—Plumage, other than hackle, black; hackle, dark red, shading into reddish-maroon.

Back—Rich, glossy, dark red or maroon; saddle feathers, rich, dark red.

Breast—Glossy black.

Body and Stern—Black.

Wings—Wing-fronts, black; wing-bows, a rich, glossy, dark red; coverts, glossy greenish-black, forming a wide bar across the wings; primaries, black, outer edge rich bay; secondaries, part of outer web forming wing-bay, rich bay, the remainder of feathers black.

Tail—Black; sickle feathers and tail coverts, rich, glossy greenish-black.

Thighs and Shanks—Thighs, black. Shanks and feet, yellow.

Under-Color—Slate, tinged with brown.

COLOR OF FEMALE.

Head—Plumage, dark brown.

Beak—Yellow, or yellow and horn.

Eyes—Pearl, yellow or daw.

Face—Brilliant red or purplish.

Comb, Wattles and Ear-Lobes—Rich red or purplish.

Neck—Plumage, other than hackle, cinnamon-brown; hackle, dark brown, or brown striped with black.

Back—Dark or cinnamon-brown, not infrequently penciled.

Breast—Cinnamon-brown, not infrequently penciled.

Body and Stern—Brown.

Wings—Wing-fronts, wing-bows, coverts and secondaries, brown; primaries, very dark brown.

Tail—Very dark brown or black.

Thighs and Shanks—Thighs, brown. Shanks and feet, yellow.

Under-Color—Slate, tinged with brown.

BLACK-BREASTED RED MALAY BANTAMS

Disqualifications.

Same as for large Malays; also, cocks weighing over 30 ounces, hens over 28 ounces, cockerels over 28 ounces, pullets over 26 ounces.

Standard Weights.

Cock	26 oz.	Hen	24 oz.
Cockerel	24 oz.	Pullet	22 oz.

SHAPE AND COLOR OF MALE AND FEMALE.

The general shape and color of Black-Breasted Red Malay Bantams shall be the same as those of the standard-size Malays.

CLASS X.

ORNAMENTAL BANTAMS

Breeds.	Varieties.
Sebrights	Golden. Silver.
Rose-Comb	White. Black.
Booted	White.
Brahma	Light. Dark.
Cochin	Buff. Partridge. White. Black.
Japanese	Black Tailed. White. Black.
Polish	Bearded White. Buff Laced. Non-Bearded.

ORNAMENTAL BANTAMS

Ornamental Bantams are bred chiefly for pleasure and fancy, but they possess many useful qualities as well, being as a rule good layers and valuable as sitters; in fact, Cochin Bantam hens are used to hatch the eggs of Pheasants and other fowls under domestication. Among ornamental bantams the Cochin and Brahma Bantams are miniatures of the large Cochins and Brahmas in shape and color; the Black and White Rose-Combs are counterparts of the graceful and stylish Hamburgs, carrying, however, wings and tails somewhat larger in proportion to the body. They are the embodiment of grace, style and sprightliness.

Sebright Bantams are, perhaps, the greatest achievement of the fancier's art in producing birds of both sexes that are marvels of laced feathers in all sections. The feathers in both male and female are laced exactly alike. The low carriage of wings and well-spread tail give to these beautiful birds a most distinctive and striking appearance.

The Japanese Bantams are one of the curiosities of the Bantam class. The disproportionately large comb, face, wings and tail (of the male) and remarkable shortness of legs are the chief characteristics. The tail is distinguished by the long, sword-shaped sickles, that are carried forward and upright to an unusual degree.

Polish Bantams should be the same in shape, style and plumage as the large varieties of Polish.

The White Booted are distinct from the White Cochin Bantams in the possession of an abundance of stiff feathers, pronounced vulture-hocks, and an upright and sprightly carriage.

Scale of Points for Sebright and Rose-Comb Bantams.

Symmetry	8
Weight	4
Condition	6
Head—Shape 3, Color 3	6
Comb	8
Wattles and Ear-Lobes	8
Neck—Shape 3, Color 5	8
Back—Shape 4, Color 4	8
Breast—Shape 5, Color 5	10
Body and Fluff—Shape 4, Color 4	8
Wings—Shape 4, Color 6	10
Tail—Shape 4, Color 6	10
Legs and Toes	6
	100

Scale of Points for Booted White, Brahma, All Cochin and Japanese Bantams.

Symmetry	8
Weight	6
Condition	6
Head—Shape 3, Color 3	6
Comb	8
Wattles and Ear-Lobes	6
Neck—Shape 4, Color 6	10
Back—Shape 4, Color 4	8
Breast—Shape 5, Color 5	10
Body and Fluff—Shape 5, Color 3	8
Wings—Shape 4, Color 4	8
Tail—Shape 4, Color 4	8
Legs and Toes	8
	100

SEBRIGHT BANTAMS

Disqualifications.

Combs other than rose; absence of spike; cocks or cockerels having hackle feathers extending over shoulders or sickle feathers extending more than an inch and a half beyond tail proper; shanks other than slaty-blue in color; cocks weighing over 30 ounces; hens weighing over 26 ounces; cockerels weighing over 26 ounces; pullets weighing over 24 ounces. (See general disqualifications.)

Standard Weights.

Cock	26 oz.	Hen	22 oz.
Cockerel	22 oz.	Pullet	20 oz.

SHAPE OF MALE.

Head—Small, round in front and carried well back.

Beak—Short, slightly curved.

Eyes—Full.

Comb—Rose, square in front, firm and even on head, terminating at rear in a spike which inclines upward very slightly; top covered with small points.

Wattles and Ear-Lobes—Wattles, broad, well rounded. Ear-lobes, flat.

Neck—Tapering, well arched, carried very far back; hen-feathered, free from true hackle feathers.

Back—Very short, free from saddle hangers.

Breast—Full, round, carried prominently forward.

Body and Fluff—Body, compact, deep, short. Fluff, short.

Wings—Large, carried low, but not so low as to conceal hocks.

Tail—Full, similar to that of hen, well expanded, carried very high, free from sickles; feathers, broadest toward the ends, the two upper, which may be slightly curved, not extending more than an inch and a half beyond others; coverts, straight, round at ends and lying close to sides of tail.

Legs and Toes—Thighs, very short and stout; shanks, short, rather slender. Toes, straight. Shanks and toes free from feathers and down.

SHAPE OF FEMALE.

Head—Small.

Beak—Short, slightly curved.

Eyes—Full.

Comb—Rose, similar to that of male, but very small.

Wattles and Ear-Lobes—Wattles, small, well rounded. Ear-lobes, flat, small.

Neck—Tapering, upright.

Back—Short.

Breast—Full, round, carried prominently forward.

Body and Fluff—Body, compact, deep, short. Fluff, short.

Wings—Large, carried low, but not so low as to conceal hocks.

Tail—Full, well expanded, carried rather upright.

Legs and Toes—Thighs, very short, stout; shanks, short, rather slender. Toes, straight. Shanks and toes free from feathers and down.

GOLDEN SEBRIGHT BANTAMS

COLOR OF MALE.

Beak—Dark horn.

Eyes—Bright bay.

Face—Bright red.

Comb—Bright red.

Wattles and Ear-Lobes—Wattles, bright red. Ear-lobes, color immaterial.

Shanks and Toes—Slaty-blue.

Plumage—Surface throughout, rich, golden yellow, each feather evenly and distinctly laced all around with a narrow edging of glossy black. Under color, dark slate.

COLOR OF FEMALE.

Beak—Dark horn.

Eyes—Bright bay.

Face—Bright red.

Comb—Purplish red.

Wattles and Ear-Lobes—Wattles, bright red. Ear-lobes, color immaterial.

Shanks and Toes—Slaty-blue.

Plumage—Surface throughout, rich, golden yellow, each feather evenly and distinctly laced all around with a narrow edging of glossy black. Undercolor, dark slate.

SILVER SEBRIGHT BANTAMS

COLOR OF MALE.

Beak—Dark horn.

Eyes—Bay.

Face—Bright red.

Comb—Bright red.

Wattles and Ear-Lobes—Wattles, bright red. Ear-lobes, color immaterial.

Shanks and Toes—Slaty-blue.

Plumage—Surface throughout, silvery white, each feather evenly and distinctly laced all around with a narrow edging of glossy black. Undercolor, slate.

COLOR OF FEMALE.

Beak—Dark horn.

Eyes—Bay.

Face—Bright red.

Comb—Purplish red.

Wattles and Ear-Lobes—Wattles, bright red. Ear-lobes, color immaterial.

Shanks and Toes—Slaty-blue.

Plumage—Surface throughout, silvery white, each feather evenly and distinctly laced all around with a narrow edging of glossy black. Undercolor, slate.

SILVER SEBRIGHT BANTAM MALE

SILVER SEBRIGHT BANTAM FEMALE

ROSE-COMB BANTAMS

Disqualifications.

Combs other than rose; absence of spike; cocks weighing over 28 ounces; hens weighing over 24 ounces; cockerels weighing over 24 ounces; pullets weighing over 22 ounces. (See general disqualifications.)

Standard Weights.

Cock	26 oz.	Hen	22 oz.
Cockerel	22 oz.	Pullet	20 oz.

SHAPE OF MALE.

Head—Small, round, carried well backward over the body.

Beak—Short, slightly curved.

Eyes—Full.

Comb—Rose, square in front, firm and even on head, terminating at rear in spike which inclines upward very slightly; top covered with small points.

Wattles and Ear-Lobes—Wattles, broad, thin, well rounded. Ear-lobes, prominent, flat, round, smooth, even, fitting closely to head.

Neck—Tapering, carried back so as to bring head toward tail; hackle, full, long, descending well over shoulders.

Back—Very short, tapering to tail; saddle feathers, abundant, long.

Breast—Full, round, carried prominently forward.

Body and Fluff—Body, plump, tapering toward tail. Fluff, short.

Wings—Large, points carried low, but not to conceal hocks; secondaries, slightly expanded.

Tail—Full, well expanded, carried at an angle of forty degrees from the horizontal; sickles, long, well curved; coverts, abundant.

Legs and Toes—Thighs, short; shanks, short, smooth, tapering. Toes straight. Shanks and toes free from feathers and down.

SHAPE OF FEMALE.

Head—Small, round.

Beak—Short, slightly curved.

Eyes—Full.

Comb—Rose, similar to that of male, but smaller.

Wattles and Ear-Lobes—Wattles, small, thin, well rounded. Ear-lobes, prominent, flat, round, smooth, even, fitting closely to head.

Neck—Short, tapering, carried well back.

Back—Short, tapering to tail.

Breast—Full, round, carried prominently forward.

Body and Fluff—Body, compact, tapering toward tail. Fluff, short.

Wings—Large, points carried low, but not to conceal hocks.

Tail—Full, well expanded, carried at an angle of forty degrees from the horizontal.

Legs and Toes—Thighs, short; shanks, smooth, short, tapering. Toes, straight. Shanks and toes free from feathers and down.

ROSE-COMB WHITE BANTAMS

Disqualifications.

Feathers other than white in any part of plumage; shanks other than white. (See general disqualifications.)

COLOR OF MALE AND FEMALE.

Beak—White.

Eyes—Bright red.

Face—Bright red.

Comb—Bright red.

Wattles and Ear-Lobes—Wattles, bright red. Ear-lobes, white.

Shanks and Toes—White, with pinkish tinge on back of shanks and between scales.

Plumage—Pure white.

ROSE-COMB BLACK BANTAMS

Disqualifications.

Pure white in any part of plumage, extending over half an inch, or two or more feathers tipped or edged with positive white. Shanks other than black or very dark leaden-blue. (See general disqualifications.)

COLOR OF MALE AND FEMALE.

Beak—Black or dark horn.

Eyes—Bright red.

Face—Bright red.

Comb—Bright red.

Wattles and Ear-Lobes—Wattles, bright red. Ear-lobes, white.

Shanks and Toes—Black or very dark leaden-blue.

Plumage—Lustrous black.

ROSE-COMB BLACK BANTAM MALE

ROSE-COMB BLACK BANTAM FEMALE

BOOTED WHITE BANTAMS

Disqualifications.

Feathers other than white in any part of plumage; absence of vulture-hocks; shanks not feathered down the outer sides; shanks other than white; outer toes not feathered; cocks weighing over 28 ounces; hens weighing over 24 ounces; cockerels weighing over 24 ounces; pullets weighing over 22 ounces. (See general disqualifications.)

Standard Weights.

Cock	26 oz.	Hen	22 oz.
Cockerel	22 oz.	Pullet	20 oz.

SHAPE OF MALE.

Head—Small, round, carried well back.

Beak—Short, slightly curved.

Eyes—Full.

Comb—Single, of medium size, firm and straight on head, evenly serrated.

Wattles and Ear-Lobes—Wattles, broad, thin, well rounded. Ear-lobes, flat.

Neck—Tapering, curved well back, with full, long hackle, descending well over shoulders.

Back—Short; saddle feathers, abundant, long.

Breast—Full, round.

Body and Fluff—Body, rather short and compact. Fluff, moderately full.

Wings—Large, points carried a little low.

Tail—Full, well expanded, very upright; sickles, long, well curved; coverts, abundant, long.

Legs and Toes—Thighs, long, well furnished with long, stiff feathers or vulture-hocks which almost touch the ground; shanks, long, heavily feathered on the outer sides. Toes, straight, outer toes heavily feathered to their extremities.

SHAPE OF FEMALE.

Head—Small, round.

Beak—Short, slightly curved.

Eyes—Full.

Comb—Single, small, firm and straight on head, evenly serrated.

Wattles and Ear-Lobes—Wattles, small, well rounded. Ear-lobes, flat.

Neck—Of medium length, tapering, carried well back.

Back—Short.

Breast—Full, round.

Body and Fluff—Body, rather short and compact. Fluff, moderately full.

Wings—Large, points carried a little low.

Tail—Full, well expanded, rather upright.

Legs and Toes—Thighs, long, well furnished with long, stiff feathers or vulture-hocks; shanks, long, heavily feathered on outer sides. Toes, straight, outer toes heavily feathered to their extremities.

COLOR OF MALE AND FEMALE.

Beak—White.

Eyes—Bright red.

Face—Bright red.

Comb, Wattles and Ear-Lobes—Bright red.

Shanks and Toes—White.

Plumage—Pure white.

BRAHMA BANTAMS

(Light and Dark)

Brahma Bantams, male and female, should conform in miniature fashion to the general outlines of the larger Brahmas. Stiff hock plumage is very objectionable.

Disqualifications.

Disqualifications for Brahma Bantams shall be the same as for larger Brahmas of the corresponding variety.

Standard Weights.

Cock	30 oz.	Hen	26 oz.
Cockerel	26 oz.	Pullet	24 oz.

Disqualifying Weights.

Cock	34 oz.	Hen	30 oz.
Cockerel	30 oz.	Pullet	28 oz.

SHAPE AND COLOR, MALE AND FEMALE.

The general shape and color of Brahma Bantams shall conform to the description of the corresponding variety of the larger Brahmas.

COCHIN BANTAMS

The Cochin Bantam male should conform in miniature fashion to the general outlines of the larger Cochin. He should be broad, deep, plump and well rounded, of bold and forward carriage, short in legs, head carried not much higher than tail. Plumage, long, loose and abundant, the more fluff plumage the better; stiff hock plumage is objectionable. The Cochin Bantam female should conform in a feminine way with the male. In general outlines she should be rather short, neat and well rounded, very profuse of feathering and short in leg. Stiff hock plumage is objectionable.

Disqualifications.

The disqualifications for all Cochin Bantams shall be the same as for larger Cochins of the corresponding variety, except as to hock plumage.

Standard Weights.

Cock	30 oz.	Hen	26 oz.
Cockerel	26 oz.	Pullet	24 oz.

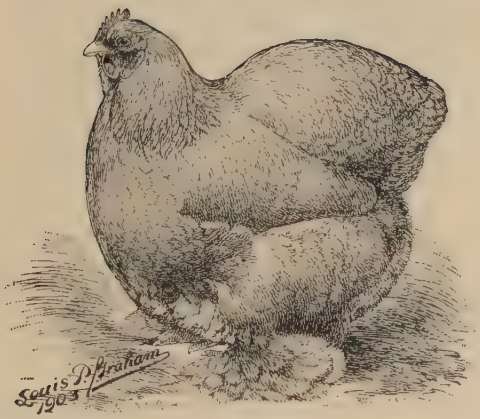
Disqualifying Weights.

Cock	34 oz.	Hen	30 oz.
Cockerel	30 oz.	Pullet	28 oz.

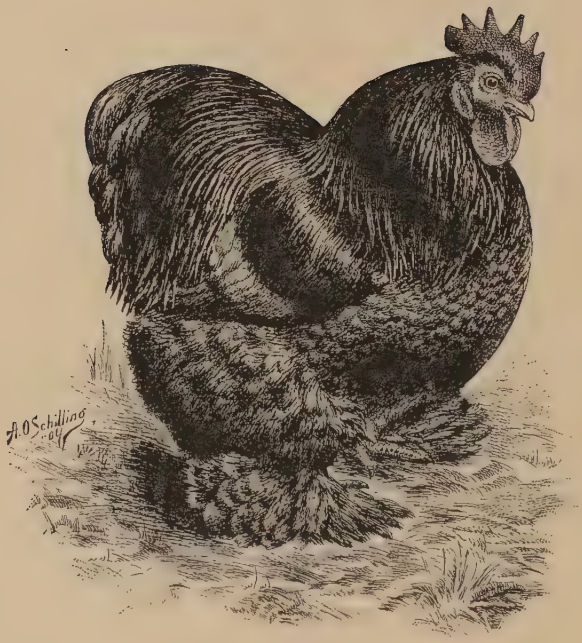
SHAPE AND COLOR, MALE AND FEMALE.

The general shape and color of all Cochin Bantams shall conform to the description of the corresponding variety of the larger Cochins.

BUFF COCHIN BANTAM MALE



BUFF COCHIN BANTAM FEMALE



BLACK COCHIN BANTAM MALE

BLACK COCHIN BANTAM FEMALE

JAPANESE BANTAMS

Standard Weights.

Cock	26 oz.	Hen	22 oz.
Cockerel	22 oz.	Pullet	20 oz.

SHAPE OF MALE

Head—Rather large and broad.

Beak—Very strong, well curved.

Eyes—Large.

Comb—Single, large, firm and straight on head; evenly serrated, having five distinct points.

Wattles and Ear-Lobes—Wattles, large, pendent. Ear-lobes, large, smooth.

Neck—Rather short, curving prominently backward, with abundant hackle flowing well over shoulders.

Back—Very short; saddle feathers, abundant.

Breast—Very full, round, carried prominently forward.

Body and Fluff—Body, rather short, deep and compact. Fluff, short.

Wings—Large, long, points somewhat drooping.

Tail—Very large, somewhat expanded, carried in so erect a position as to almost come in contact with back of head; sickles, long, very upright, very slightly curved.

Legs and Toes—Thighs, of medium size, short; shanks, very short, smooth. Toes, straight. Shanks and toes free from feathers and down.

SHAPE OF FEMALE.

Head—Rather large and broad.

Beak—Strong, well curved.

Eyes—Large.

Comb—Single, large, firm and straight on head; evenly serrated, having five distinct points.

Wattles and Ear-Lobes—Wattles, of medium size, well rounded. Ear-lobes, of medium size, smooth.

Neck—Short, well curved.

Back—Short.

Breast—Full, round, prominent.

Body and Fluff—Body, rather short, deep and compact. Fluff, short.

Wings—Large, long, points somewhat drooping.
Tail—Large, carried fairly upright.
Legs and Toes—Thighs, of medium size, short; shanks, very short, smooth. Toes, straight. Shanks and toes free from feathers and down.

BLACK-TAILED JAPANESE BANTAMS

Disqualifications.

Combs other than single; shanks other than yellow; cocks weighing over 30 ounces; hens weighing over 26 ounces; cockerels weighing over 26 ounces; pullets weighing over 24 ounces. (See general disqualifications.)

COLOR OF MALE.

Head—White.
Beak—Yellow.
Eyes—Bright red.
Face—Bright red.
Comb, Wattles and Ear-Lobes—Bright red.
Neck—White.
Back—White; saddle feathers, white.
Breast—White.
Body and Fluff—White.
Wings—Primaries, dark slate or black, edged with white; secondaries, dark slate or black, with wide edging of white on upper web, lower web white; coverts, white. The wing, when folded, shows white only.
Tail—Black; sickles and coverts, black, edged with white.
Legs and Toes—Thighs, white; shanks and toes, yellow.

COLOR OF FEMALE.

Head—White.
Beak—Yellow.
Eyes—Bright red.
Face—Bright red.
Comb, Wattles and Ear-Lobes—Bright red.
Neck—White.
Back—White.
Breast—White.
Body and Fluff—White.

BLACK-TAILED JAPANESE BANTAM MALE

BLACK-TAILED JAPANESE BANTAM FEMALE

Wings—Primaries, dark slate or black, edged with white; secondaries, dark slate or black with wide edging of white on upper web, lower web white; coverts, white. The wing, when folded, shows white only.

Tail—Black; coverts, white.

Legs and Toes—Thighs, white; shanks and toes, yellow.

WHITE JAPANESE BANTAMS

Disqualifications.

Combs other than single; feathers other than white in any part of plumage; shanks other than yellow; cocks weighing over 30 ounces; hens weighing over 26 ounces; cockerels weighing over 26 ounces; pullets weighing over 24 ounces. (See general disqualifications.)

COLOR OF MALE AND FEMALE.

Beak—Yellow.
Eyes—Red.
Face—Bright red.
Comb, Wattles and Ear-Lobes—Bright red.
Shanks and Toes—Yellow.
Plumage—Pure white.

BLACK JAPANESE BANTAMS

Disqualifications.

Combs other than single; pure white in any part of plumage extending over half an inch, or two or more feathers tipped or edged with positive white; shanks other than yellow or yellowish-black; cocks weighing over 30 ounces; hens weighing over 26 ounces; cockerels weighing over 26 ounces; pullets weighing over 24 ounces. (See general disqualifications.)

COLOR OF MALE AND FEMALE.

Beak—Yellow, or yellow shaded with black.
Eyes—Dark red.
Face—Bright red.
Comb, Wattles and Ear-Lobes—Bright red.
Shanks and Toes—Yellow, or yellow shaded with black.
Plumage—Lustrous black.

POLISH BANTAMS

Scale of Points.

Symmetry	8
Size	6
Condition	6
Head—Shape 3, Color 3	6
Comb and Crest—Comb 5, Crest 10	15
Wattles and Ear-Lobes 4, Beard 4*	8
Neck—Shape 3, Color 3	6
Back—Shape 4, Color 4	8
Breast—Shape 4, Color 4	8
Body and Fluff—Shape 3, Color 5	8
Wings—Shape 5, Color 3	8
Tail—Shape 4, Color 4	8
Legs and Toes	5
	100

*Omit beard in the non-bearded variety, and give the 8 points to "Wattles and Ear-Lobes."

Standard Weights.

Cock	26 oz.	Hen	22 oz.
Cockerel	22 oz.	Pullet	20 oz.

SHAPE OF MALE.

Head—Large, with a considerable protuberance on top of skull.
Beak—Rather long.
Nostrils—Large, with crown elevated above ordinary curve of beak.
Eyes—Large, full.

Comb and Crest—Comb, V-shaped, having two prongs of small size—the smaller the better—retreating into crest ; natural absence of same not to be considered a defect. Crest, very large, thick, flowing, well fitted on crown of head, rising well in front so as not to obstruct the sight, and falling over on both sides and at rear in a regular, even mass, composed of feathers similar in shape and texture to those of hackle.

Beard—In bearded varieties, thick, full, extending back to crest.

Wattles and Ear-Lobes—Wattles, thin, pendulous, well rounded on lower edges. Ear-lobes, small, even in surface, almond-shaped.

Neck—Of medium length, slightly arched, with abundant hackle flowing well over shoulders.

Back—Straight, wide across the shoulders, tapering to tail ; saddle feathers, abundant.

Breast—Round, deep, full, prominent.

Body and Fluff—Body, full, comparatively wide at shoulders, tapering from front to rear. Fluff, rather short.

Wings—Large, well folded.

Tail—Large, well expanded ; sickles and coverts, well curved, abundant.

Legs and Toes—Thighs, of medium length and size ; shanks, of medium length. Toes, straight. Shanks and toes free from feathers and down.

SHAPE OF FEMALE.

Head—Similar to that of the male, but smaller.

Beak—Rather long.

Nostrils—Large, with crown elevated above ordinary curve of beak.

Eyes - Large, full, bright.

Comb and Crest—Comb, V-shaped, having two prongs of small size—the smaller the better—retreating into crest, natural absence of same not to be considered a defect. Crest, very large, round, even on head.

Beard—In bearded varieties, thick, full, extending back to crest.

Wattles and Ear-Lobes—Wattles, thin, small, well rounded on lower edges. Ear-lobes, small, even in surface, rounded on lower edges.

Neck—Of medium length, tapering, with hackle flowing well over shoulders.

Back—Straight, broadest at shoulders, tapering to tail.

Breast—Round, full, prominent.

Body and Fluff—Body, full, widest at shoulders, tapering from front to rear. Fluff, rather short.

Wings—Large, well folded.

Tail—Large, broad, well expanded.

Legs and Toes—Thighs, of medium length and size ; shanks, of medium length. Toes, straight. Shanks and toes free from feathers and down.

BEARDED WHITE POLISH BANTAMS

Disqualifications.

Combs other than V-shaped ; shanks other than blue or slaty-blue, except the natural fading from age ; cocks weighing over 30 ounces ; hens weighing over 26 ounces ; cockerels weighing over 26 ounces ; pullets weighing over 24 ounces. (See general disqualifications.)

COLOR OF MALE AND FEMALE.

Beak—Blue or horn.
Eyes—Bright bay.
Face—Bright red.
Comb—Bright red.
Wattles and Ear-Lobes—Wattles, red. Ear-lobes, bluish-white.
Shanks and Toes—Blue or slaty-blue.
Plumage—Pure white.

BUFF-LACED POLISH BANTAMS

Disqualifications.

Shanks other than blue or slaty-blue, except the natural fading from age. (See general disqualifications.)

COLOR OF MALE AND FEMALE.

Beak—Dark horn.
Eyes—Bay.
Face—Bright red.
Comb—Bright red, natural absence of same not to be considered a defect.
Crest—Rich buff, laced with pale buff; in adult birds white feathers may appear, but the fewer the better.
Beard—Rich buff, laced with pale buff.
Wattles and Ear-Lobes—Wattles, red. Ear-lobes, white.
Neck—Rich buff, with end of each feather laced with pale buff.
Back—Rich buff, laced with pale buff ; saddle feathers, rich buff, laced with pale buff.

Breast—Rich buff, free from mossing, each feather laced with pale buff, the lacing being proportionate to size of feather.

Body and Fluff—Rich buff, each feather laced with pale buff.

Wings—Primaries, rich buff; secondaries, rich buff on inside web and pale buff on outside web; coverts, rich buff, each feather laced with pale buff, the heavy lacing forming two distinct pale buff bars across wings.

Tail—Rich buff; sickles and coverts, rich buff, each feather laced with pale buff.

Legs and Toes—Thighs, rich buff, each feather laced with pale buff; shanks and toes, blue, or slaty blue.

NON-BEARDED POLISH BANTAMS

The same as the bearded varieties in every respect, including disqualifications, shape and color, except that they have no beard. (See general disqualifications.)

CLASS XI.

MISCELLANEOUS

Breeds.	Varieties.
Silkies	White
Sultans	White
Frizzles	Any Color

SILKIES

Silkies derive their name from the peculiar formation of the plumage, their feathers being webless and of a silky texture. This peculiarity lends attractiveness to the breed, as it is possessed by no other standard fowl. Their general appearance, short, feathered legs, broad backs and profuse plumage, are suggestive of the Cochin. The length of the webless feathers is a particularly desirable feature. The contrast formed by the white plumage and purple face is noticeable on account of its singularity; in fact, the appearance of these birds presents, throughout, a series of contradictions to the generally-accepted laws which govern standard-bred fowls.

Disqualifications.

Absence of crest or of fifth toe; feathers not truly silky; shanks not feathered down outer sides; vulture-hocks. (See general disqualifications.)

Scale of Points.

Symmetry	8
Size	7
Condition	6
Head—Shape 3, Color 3	6
Comb and Crest—Comb 5, Crest 10	15
Wattles and Ear-Lobes	6
Neck—Shape 4, Color 4	8
Back—Shape 3, Color 3	6
Breast—Shape 4, Color 4	8
Body and Fluff—Shape 3, Color 5	8
Wings—Shape 3, Color 3	6
Tail—Shape 4, Color 4	8
Legs and Toes	8
	100

SHAPE OF MALE.

Head—Small, well shaped.
Beak—Rather small.
Eyes—Large, bright.

Comb and Crest—Comb, strawberry, nearly round, having a lumpy appearance, with scarcely any corrugations on top. Crest, compact, full, generally falling backward behind comb.

Wattles and Ear-Lobes—Wattles, of medium length; concave from without inward, nearly semi-circular. Ear-lobes, oval, somewhat pendulous.

Neck—Of moderate length, carried slightly forward, with very full hackle flowing well over shoulders.

Back—Broad, short; saddle feathers, abundant, rising gradually from about the middle of back toward tail, and falling upon either side in a silky mass.

Breast—Broad, full.

Body and Fluff—Body, broad, squarely formed. Fluff, full and abundant.

Wings—Rather small, carried low, the webs of the primaries and secondaries having a silky, fringe-like appearance.

Tail—Small, main feathers having a silky, fringe-like appearance.

Legs and Toes—Thighs, short, stout, well furnished with silky fluff, which descends below hocks; shanks, rather short, feathered on outer sides with silky plumage. Toes, five on each foot, the outer toes feathered.

Plumage—Soft, silky, webless.

SHAPE OF FEMALE.

Head—Small, well formed.

Beak—Rather small.

Eyes—Large, bright.

Comb and Crest—Comb, similar to that of male, but very small. Crest, small, globular.

Wattles and Ear-Lobes—Wattles, small. Ear-lobes, somewhat pendulous.

Neck—Rather short, with abundant hackle descending well over shoulders.

Back—Rather broad and short, well cushioned, Cochin-like in shape.

Breast—Full, prominent.

Body and Fluff—Body, broad, compact. Fluff, full, abundant.

Wings—Small, carried low.

Tail—Small, almost concealed by cushion and fluff.

Legs and Toes—Thighs, short, stout, well furnished with silky fluff, which descends below hocks; shanks, rather short, feathered on outer sides with silky plumage. Toes, five on each foot, the outer toes feathered.

Plumage—Soft, silky, webless.

COLOR OF MALE AND FEMALE.

Beak—Dark horn.

Eyes—Black.

Face—Dark purple.

Comb—Dark purple.

Wattles and Ear-Lobes—Wattles, purplish or livid. Ear-lobes, purple, tinged with white.

Shanks and Toes—Dark leaden-blue or black.

Plumage—Pure white.

SULTANS

These are the Booted Polish. They have, for their most attractive characteristics, the novel features of a full crest, muff and beard, with vulture-hocks and profuse shank and toe feathering. These peculiarities should be most prominent in their form and outlines.

Disqualifications.

Beak other than white or pale flesh color; large, red face; absence of beard; absence of vulture-hocks; shanks not feathered down outer sides. (See general disqualifications.)

Scale of Points.

Symmetry	8
Size	8
Condition	6
Head—Shape 3, Color 3	6
Comb and Crest—Comb 4, Crest 8	12
Wattles, Ear-Lobes and Beard—Wattles and Ear-Lobes 4, Beard 4	8
Neck—Shape 4, Color 4	8
Back—Shape 3, Color 3	6
Breast—Shape 4, Color 4	8
Body and Fluff—Shape 3, Color 5	8
Wings—Shape 3, Color 3	6
Tail—Shape 4, Color 4	8
Legs and Toes	8
	100

SHAPE OF MALE.

Head—Of medium size.

Beak—Short, well curved.

Nostrils—Broad, cavernous.

Eyes—Bright, vivacious.

Comb and Crest—Comb, invisible, or small V-shaped with two small spikes. Crest, large, compact, arched over eyes and around head, free from feathers that fall forward at the front; composed of feathers similar in texture and character to those of hackle.

Beard—Full, close around throat, joining crest and covering face.

Wattles and Ear-Lobes—Wattles, small, rather shriveled in appearance Ear-lobes, small, concealed by crest and beard.

Neck—Rather short, highly arched, carried well back, furnished with abundant hackle.

Back—Short, straight, broad, drooping to tail.

Breast—Round, deep, prominent.

Body and Fluff—Body, very square, deep, compact, carried low. Fluff, moderately full.

Wings—Rather large, carried low.

Tail—Large, full, abundantly furnished with sickles and coverts.

Legs and Toes—Thighs, very short, stout, well feathered, with long, full vulture-hocks; shanks, short, heavily feathered down outer sides. Toes, five upon each foot, straight, the middle and outer toes well feathered.

SHAPE OF FEMALE.

Head—Of medium size.

Beak—Short, well curved.

Nostrils—Broad, cavernous.

Eyes—Bright, vivacious.

Comb and Crest—Comb, invisible, or small V-shaped with two small spikes. Crest, large, full, compact, globular, the feathers inclining backward in a smooth, even mass.

Beard—Full, close around throat, joining crest and covering face.

Wattles and Ear-Lobes—Wattles, small, evenly rounded. Ear-lobes, small, concealed by crest and beard.

Neck—Short, well arched, carried well back, furnished with abundant hackle.

Back—Rather broad, straight, drooping to tail.

Breast—Round, deep, prominent.

Body and Fluff—Body, very square, compact, carried low. Fluff, moderately full.

Wings—Large, carried low.

Tail—Large, well expanded, rather erect.

Legs and Toes—Thighs, very short, stout, well feathered, with long, full vulture-hocks; shanks, very short, heavily feathered down outer sides. Toes, five upon each foot, straight, middle and outer toes well feathered.

COLOR OF MALE AND FEMALE.

Beak—White.

Eyes—Red.

Face—Bright red, but covered by beard and almost invisible.

Comb—Bright red.

Wattles and Ear-Lobes—Wattles, bright red. Ear-lobes, color immaterial.

Shanks and Toes—Dark blue.

Plumage—Pure white.

FRIZZLES

Disqualifications.

Combs other than single ; not matching in combs, in color of legs or in color of plumage when shown in pairs, trios or pens ; wry tails ; more than four toes. (See general disqualifications.)

No Scale of Points.

MALE AND FEMALE.

The feathers show a tendency to curve backward or upward at the ends, this curving at the ends being most noticeable in the hackle and saddle feathers, but the more all of the feathers are curved the better. Feathers curving upward on neck and back of head, after the style of the hood in hooded pigeons, to be encouraged.

Color—Solid ; black, white, red and bay admissible, provided the birds match when shown in pairs, trios and pens.

Comb—Single.

CLASS XII.

TURKEYS

	Varieties.
Turkeys	Bronze. Narragansett. Buff. Slate. White. Black.

Scale of Points.

Symmetry	8
Weight	15
Condition	6
Head	5
Throat Wattle	5
Neck—Shape 3, Color 3	6
Back—Shape 5, Color 5	10
Breast—Shape 5, Color 5	10
Body and Fluff—Shape 5, Color 5	10
Wings—Shape 4, Color 6	10
Tail—Shape 4, Color 6	10
Legs and Toes	5
	100

TURKEYS

The turkey male should be large in frame and deep in body, with a broad, round, full breast that varies in prominence according to the variety and gives the fowl a stately and majestic appearance. The head should be of good size, and the eyes possess an alert and bold expression. The legs and shanks must be large, straight and well set. The outlines of all sections should be in perfect harmony.

The turkey female should be large in frame and deep in body, with a broad, round, full breast, being similar in all sections to the male, except finer in structure. She, too, is stately in appearance. The head should be of good size, with a bright, watchful eye; the legs and shanks large, straight and well set, the outlines of each section conforming to those of the male, except in size.

SHAPE OF MALE AND FEMALE.

Head—Long, broad, carunculated.

Beak—Strong, curved, well set in head.

Eyes—Bright, clear.

Throat Wattle—Heavily carunculated.

Neck—Long, curving backward toward tail.

Beard—Long, bristly, prominent.

Back—Somewhat curving, rising from neck and descending in graceful curve to tail.

Breast—Broad, deep, full.

Body—Long, deep through the middle, finely rounded.

Wings—Large, powerful, smoothly folded, carried well up on sides.

Tail—Rather long.

Legs and Toes—Thighs, long, stout; shanks, large, long, strong. Toes, straight, strong.

BRONZE TURKEYS

Disqualifications.

White feathers in any part of plumage; wings showing one or more primary or secondary feathers clear black or brown, or absence of white or gray bars more than one-half the length of primaries; color of back, tail or tail-coverts clear black, brown or gray; crooked back; decidedly wry tail; adult cocks weighing less than 30 pounds; yearling cocks weighing less than 25 pounds; cockerels weighing less than 18 pounds; hens weighing less than 14 pounds; pullets weighing less than 10 pounds. (See general disqualifications.)

Standard Weights.

Adult Cock	36 lbs.	Cockerel	25 lbs.
Yearling Cock	33 lbs.	Hen	20 lbs.
		Pullet	16 lbs.

COLOR OF MALE

Head—Rich red, changeable to bluish-white.

Beak—Light horn at tip, dark at base.

Eyes—Dark hazel.

Throat Wattle—Rich red, changeable to bluish-white.

Neck—Light, rich, brilliant bronze.

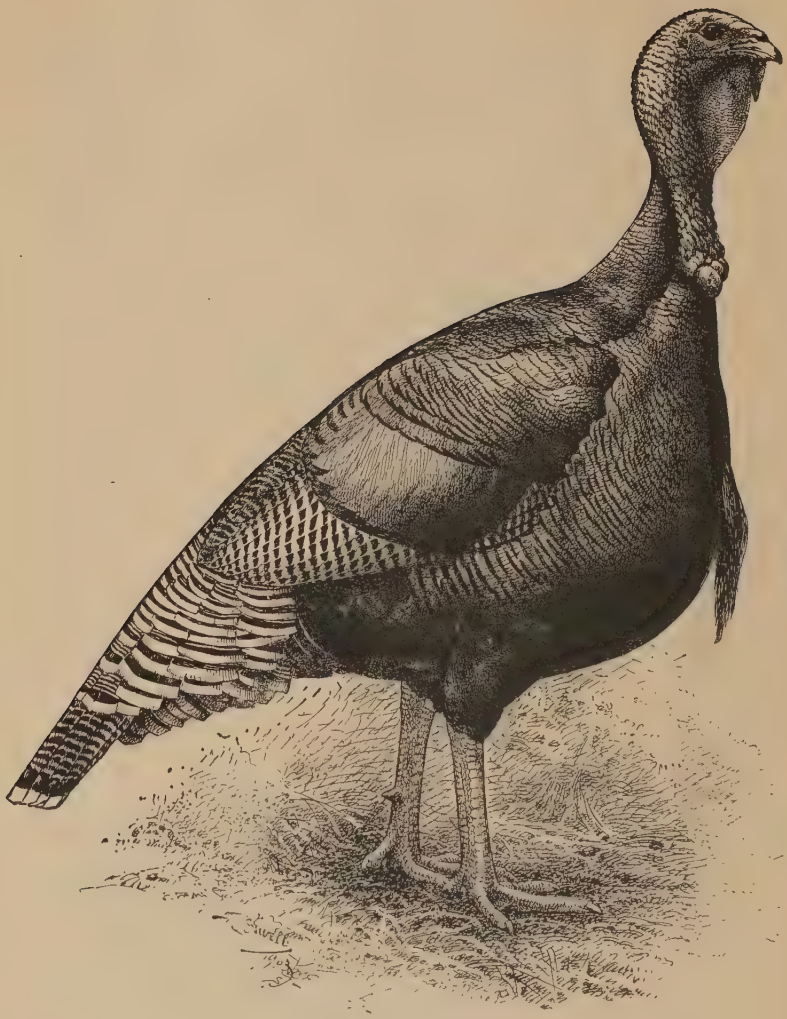
Beard—Black.

Back—From neck to middle of back, a light, rich, brilliant bronze, each feather terminating in a narrow, black band extending across end; from middle of back to tail-coverts black, each feather heavily edged with bronze.

Breast—Clear, rich, brilliant bronze.

Body and Fluff—Body, black, beautifully shaded with bronze, but not so decided nor so rich as breast. Fluff, black, each feather ending in a wide, black, bronze band extending across the feather, with a narrow edging of white.

Wings—Bows, rich, brilliant bronze, with greenish luster; primaries, each feather evenly and distinctly barred across with parallel bars of black and white throughout the length of feather; secondaries, black or dark brown, evenly and regularly barred across with white, the color changing to a bronze brown as the middle of back is approached, with but little admixture of white, an edging of brown in secondaries being very objectionable; coverts, a beautiful, rich bronze, the feathers terminating in a wide black band, forming a broad, bronze band across wings when folded, and separated from primaries by a glossy black, ribbon-like mark, formed by the ends of the coverts.



BRONZE TURKEY MALE

BRONZE TURKEY FEMALE

Tail—Dull black, each feather evenly marked transversely with parallel lines of brown, ending in a wide, black band with a wide edging of white; coverts, dull black, each feather evenly marked transversely with parallel lines of brown, ending in a wide black and bronze band, extending across feather, with a wide edging of white. The more distinct the colors throughout the whole plumage, the better.

Legs and Toes—Thighs, similar to breast, but less brilliant in shade; shanks and toes, in mature birds, pinkish; in young birds, dark, approaching black.

COLOR OF FEMALE.

Plumage similar to that of male, except an edging of white on feathers of back, wing-bows, breast and body, which edging should be narrow in front, gradually widening as it approaches the rear. Beak, eyes, throat wattle and shanks and toes same as male.

NARRAGANSETT TURKEYS

Disqualifications.

Buff or slate-colored feathers in any part of plumage; crooked back; decidedly wry tail; cocks weighing less than 22 pounds; hens weighing less than 14 pounds. (See general disqualifications.)

Standard Weights.

Cock	30 lbs.	Hen	18 lbs.
Cockerel	20 lbs.	Pullet	12 lbs.

COLOR OF MALE.

Head—Rich red, changeable to bluish-white.

Beak—Light horn.

Eyes—Dark hazel.

Throat Wattle—Rich red, changeable to bluish-white.

Neck—Metallic black, each feather ending in a broad, light steel-gray band, edged with black.

Beard—Black.

Back—Metallic black, each feather ending in a broad, light steel-gray band, edged with black.

Breast—Metallic black, each feather ending in a broad, light steel-gray band, edged with black.

Body and Fluff—Body, metallic black, each feather ending in a broad, light steel-gray band, edged with black.

Wings—Bows, metallic black, showing considerable bronze luster in sunlight; primaries, black or dark brown, penciled across with white or gray bars, the more evenly and regularly the better; secondaries, markings similar to those of primaries, but less distinct, and approaching a light-gray on outside web; coverts, inside web brown, approaching black, outside web a light gray, terminating in a broad, metallic black band; wings, when folded, have two distinct ribbon-like bars across them.

Tail—Black, each feather regularly penciled with bars of brown, and ending in a broad, black band, edged with light gray, approaching white; coverts, rich, metallic black, each feather regularly penciled with narrow bars of light brown or buff, ending in a broad, light gray band.

Legs and Toes—Thighs, rich, metallic black, each feather ending in a broad, light steel-gray band, edged with black; shanks and toes, deep salmon or brown.

COLOR OF FEMALE.

Plumage similar to that of male, except that the colors are not so distinct and the feathers terminate in an edging of lighter gray. Beak, eyes, throat wattle and shanks and toes same as male.

BUFF TURKEYS

Disqualifications.

Crooked back; decidedly wry tail; cocks weighing less than 18 pounds; hens weighing less than 12 pounds. (See general disqualifications.)

Standard Weights.

Cock	27 lbs.	Hen	18 lbs.
Cockerel	18 lbs.	Pullet	12 lbs.

COLOR OF MALE AND FEMALE.

Head—Rich red, changeable to bluish-white.
Beak—Bluish-white.
Eyes—Dark hazel.
Throat Wattle—Rich red, changeable to bluish-white.
Shanks and Toes—Bluish-white or flesh-color.
Plumage—Pure buff, the wings being of a very light shade.

SLATE TURKEYS

Disqualifications.

Feathers other than slaty or ashy-blue (which may be dotted with black) in any part of plumage; crooked back; decidedly wry tail; cocks weighing less than 18 pounds; hens weighing less than 12 pounds. (See general disqualifications.)

Standard Weights.

Cock	27 lbs.	Hen	18 lbs.
Cockerel	18 lbs.	Pullet	12 lbs.

COLOR OF MALE AND FEMALE.

Head—Rich red, changeable to bluish-white.
Beak—Light blue, dark blue, or horn.
Eyes—Dark hazel.
Throat Wattle—Rich red, changeable to bluish-white.
Shanks and Toes—Light or dark blue.
Plumage—Slaty or ashy-blue, sometimes dotted with black, but the freer from dotting the better.

WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS

Disqualifications.

Feathers other than white in any part of plumage; crooked back; decidedly wry tail; color of legs other than white or pinkish-white; cocks weighing less than 20 pounds; hens weighing less than 12 pounds. (See general disqualifications.)

Standard Weights.

Cock	26 lbs.	Hen	16 lbs.
Cockerel	18 lbs.	Pullet	12 lbs.

COLOR OF MALE AND FEMALE.

Head—Rich red, changeable to bluish-white.
Beak—Pinkish or flesh.
Eyes—Dark hazel.
Throat Wattle—Rich red, changeable to bluish-white.
Shanks and Toes—White or pinkish-white.
Plumage—Pure white, except beard in male, which is deep black.

BLACK TURKEYS

Disqualifications.

Feathers other than black in any part of plumage; crooked back; decidedly wry tail; cocks weighing less than 20 pounds; hens weighing less than 12 pounds. (See general disqualifications.)

Standard Weights.

Cock	27 lbs.	Hen	18 lbs.
Cockerel	18 lbs.	Pullet	12 lbs.

COLOR OF MALE AND FEMALE.

Head—Rich red, changeable to bluish-white.
Beak—Dark horn or slaty-black.
Eyes—Dark hazel.
Throat Wattle—Rich red, changeable to bluish-white.
Shanks and Toes—Dark lead or slaty-black.
Plumage—Lustrous black.

CLASS XIII.

DUCKS

Breeds.	Varieties.
Pekin	White.
Aylesbury	White.
Rouen	Colored.
Cayuga	Black.
Call	Gray. / White.
East India	Black.
Crested	White.
Muscovy	Colored. / White.
Indian Runner	
Swedish	Blue.

Scale of Points for All Ducks Except Crested.

Symmetry	10
Weight*	25
Condition	10
Head	10
Neck	5
Back	10
Breast	10
Body	10
Wings	5
Tail	3
Legs and Toes	2
	100

*For weight, read, "smallness of size," in applying the scale to Call and East India Ducks.

DUCKS

The most popular ducks are those whose size gives them a marketable value as table poultry. The male and female Pekin, Aylesbury, Rouen and Cayuga Ducks should be large, long and broad in body, full in breast, with deep, well-set keels and all sections finely rounded, giving them a finished, plump appearance. The nearer they are bred to standard weights the better. The head should be large, the bill broad and long on upper line, and the eyes bright. The neck should be of good length and well arched.

The body of White and Colored Muscovys should be long, broad and deep; the tail of good length, carried nearly horizontal; wings, large, long and powerful; shanks and feet, short and large; head of good size, the top covered with crest-like feathers which are elevated under excitement. The sides of face should be covered with caruncles—the larger the better. The male in both varieties is fully one-third larger than the female.

East India and Call Ducks—the bantams of the duck family—should be small in size, both male and female—the smaller the better. The body should be short, well rounded and carried nearly horizontal. The head is small, the bill short and concave, and the neck short and slender.

The Crested Whites have the general characteristics of the Pekins, except that they possess crests and are one pound lighter in weights.

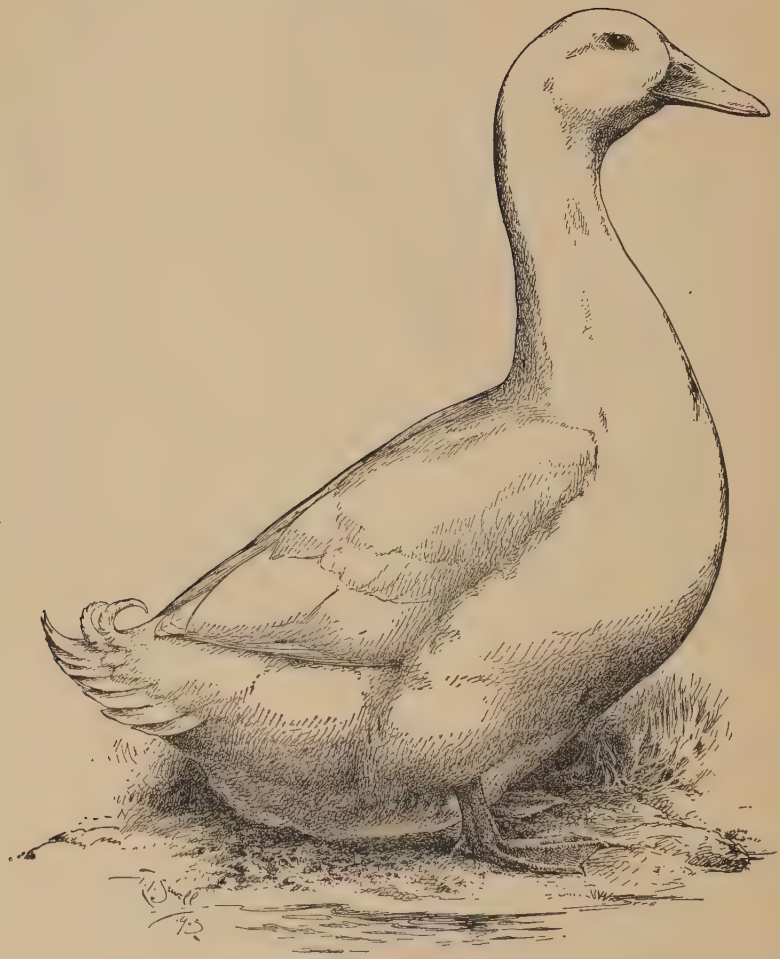
PEKIN DUCKS

Disqualifications.

Bill or bean of drake marked with black; feathers other than white or creamy white in any part of plumage; twisted wing; crooked back; decidedly wry tail. (See general disqualifications.)

Standard Weights.

Adult Drake	8 lbs.	Adult Duck	7 lbs.
Young Drake	7 lbs.	Young Duck	6 lbs.



PEKIN DRAKE

PEKIN DUCK

SHAPE OF DRAKE AND DUCK.

Head—Long, finely formed.

Bill—Of medium size, slightly convex between juncture with head and extremity of bill.

Eyes—Full, bright.

Neck—In drake, rather long and large; in duck, of medium length; in both, well arched.

Back—Long, broad, with slightly concave sweep from shoulder to tail.

Breast—Broad, deep, full, prominent.

Body—Long, with deep keel.

Wings—Short, carried closely and smoothly against sides.

Tail—Rather erect, the curled feathers of drake being hard and stiff.

Legs and Toes—Thighs and shanks, short, large. Toes, straight, connected by web.

Carriage of Body—Elevated in front, sloping downward toward rear.

COLOR OF DRAKE AND DUCK

Bill—Orange-yellow, free from black.

Eyes—Deep leaden-blue.

Shanks and Toes—Reddish-orange.

Plumage—Creamy white.

AYLESBURY DUCKS

Disqualifications.

Bill or bean of drake marked with black ; feathers other than pure white in any part of plumage ; twisted wing ; crooked back ; decidedly wry tail. (See general disqualifications.)

Standard Weights.

Drake	9 lbs.	Adult Duck	8 lbs.
Young Drake	8 lbs.	Young Duck	7 lbs.

SHAPE OF DRAKE AND DUCK.

Head—Long, finely formed.

Bill—Long, broad ; when viewed sidewise the outline is nearly straight from top of head to tip of bill.

Eyes—Full.

Neck—Long, slender, slightly curved.

Back—Long, broad, straight on top.

Breast—Prominent, full.

Body—Long, deep.

Wings—Strong, carried closely and smoothly against sides.

Tail—Only slightly elevated ; composed of stiff, hard feathers; sex feathers of drake, hard, well curled.

Legs and Toes—Thighs, short, stout ; shanks, stout, strong. Toes, straight, connected by web.

Carriage of Body—Nearly horizontal.

COLOR OF DRAKE AND DUCK.

Bill—Pale flesh-color, free from black or dark marks.

Eyes—Deep leaden.

Shanks and Toes—Bright, light orange.

Plumage—Pure white.

ROUEN DUCKS

Disqualifications.

Bills clear yellow, dark green, blue or lead color; any approach to white ring on neck of duck; white in primaries or secondaries; twisted wing; crooked back; decidedly wry tail. (See general disqualifications.)

Standard Weights.

Adult Drake	9 lbs.	Adult Duck	8 lbs.
Young Drake	8 lbs.	Young Duck	7 lbs.

SHAPE OF DRAKE.

Head—Long, finely formed.

Bill—Long, broad, wider at extremity than at base; top slightly depressed from crown of head to tip of bill, as viewed sidewise.

Eyes—Bold, bright.

Neck—Long, slender, neatly arched.

Back—Long, broad.

Breast—Broad, deep.

Body—Long, deep, broad.

Wings—Short, carried smoothly against sides.

Tail—Only slightly elevated; composed of hard, stiff feathers; sex feathers, hard, well curled.

Legs and Toes—Thighs, short, large; shanks, short, large. Toes, straight, connected by web.

Carriage of Body—Nearly horizontal.

SHAPE OF DUCK.

Head—Long, finely formed.

Bill—Long, broad, somewhat flat.

Eyes—Bold, bright.

Neck—Long, slender, neatly arched.

Back—Long.

Breast—Broad, deep.

Body—Long, deep, broad.

Wings—Short, carried closely and smoothly against sides.

Tail—Only slightly elevated; composed of hard, stiff feathers.

Legs and Toes—Thighs and shanks, short, large. Toes, straight, connected by web.

Carriage of Body—Nearly horizontal.

COLOR OF DRAKE.

Head—Rich, lustrous green.

Bill—Greenish-yellow, without any other shade, except black bean at tip.

Eyes—Dark hazel.

Neck—Rich, lustrous green, with a distinct white ring on the lower part, not quite meeting at back.

Back—Upper part, ashy-gray, mixed with green, becoming a rich, lustrous green on lower part of rump; shoulders, gray, finely streaked with wavy brown lines.

Breast—Very rich purplish-brown or claret, extending well down on breast and free from any other color.

Body—Under part, steel gray; sides, steel gray, very finely penciled across the feathers with darker gray, growing lighter near the vent and ending in solid greenish-black, forming a distinct line of separation between the two colors.

Wings—Grayish-brown, mixed with green, with a broad, ribbon-like mark of rich purple—showing metallic reflections of green and blue—edged with white, the two colors being quite distinct; primaries, dark, dusky brown.

Tail—Dark ashy-brown, outer web in old birds edged with white; coverts, black, showing very rich, purple reflections; tail well supplied on under side with solid, beetle-green feathers.

Legs and Toes—Thighs, ashy-gray; shanks and toes, orange, with brownish tinge.

COLOR OF DUCK.

Head—Deep brown, with two, light tan stripes on each side, running from bill to point behind eyes.

Bill—Brownish-orange, with dark blue blotch on upper part and black bean at tip.

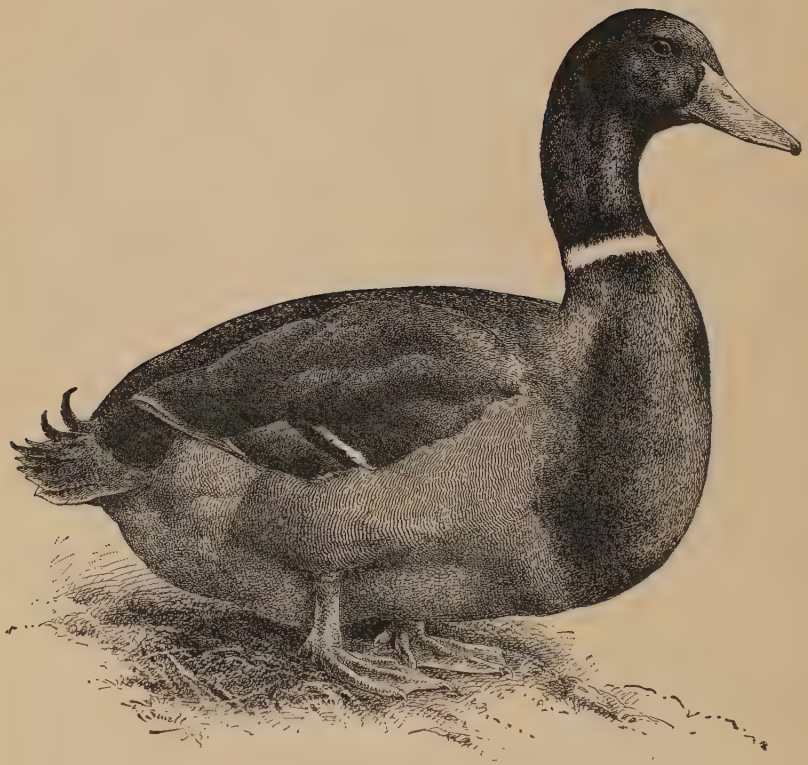
Eyes—Dark hazel.

Neck—Light brown, penciled with dark, lustrous brown, free from any appearance of a white ring.

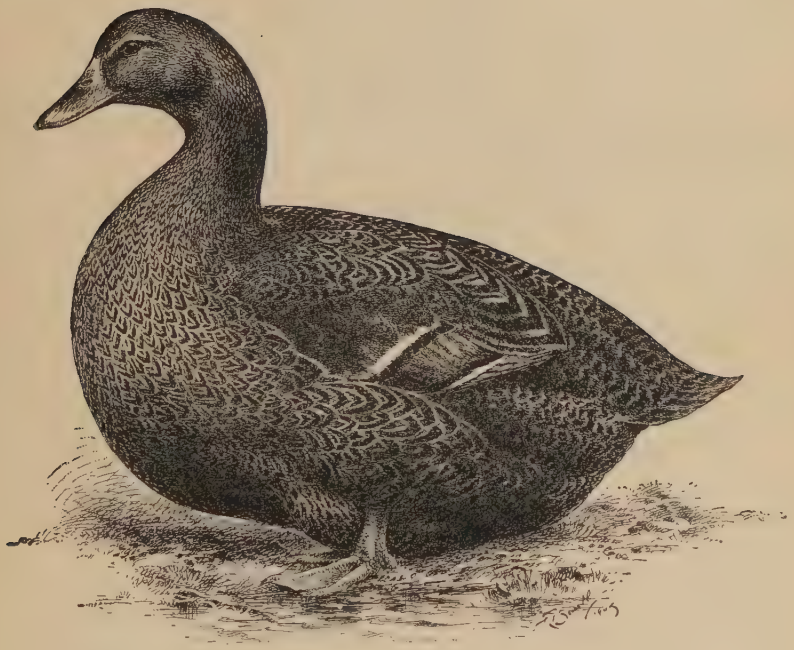
Back—Light brown, richly marked with wide pencilings of greenish-black; shoulder coverts, dark brown with distinct pencilings of light brown that conform to shape of feather.

Breast—Dark brown, with distinct wide pencilings of light brown that conform to shape of feather.

Body—Under part, light brown, each feather distinctly penciled with rich, dark brown, to point of tail; sides, dark brown, with distinct pencilings of light brown that conform to shape of feather.



ROUEN DRAKE



ROUEN DUCK

Wings—Flat of wing, light brown, with distinct pencilings of rich greenish-brown; wing-bar, rich, brilliant purple, each end of bar banded with white; secondaries, dark brown, with distinct pencilings that conform to shape of feather.

Tail—Light brown, with distinct, broad, wavy penciling of dark greenish-brown; coverts, brown, with broad, distinct and regular pencilings of dark brown or greenish-brown.

Legs and Toes—Thighs, dark brown, distinctly penciled; shanks and toes, orange or orange-brown.

CAYUGA DUCKS

Disqualifications.

White in any part of plumage; twisted wing; crooked back; decidedly wry tail. (See general disqualifications.)

Standard Weights.

Adult Drake	8 lbs.	Adult Duck	7 lbs.
Young Drake	7 lbs.	Young Duck	6 lbs.

SHAPE OF DRAKE AND DUCK.

Head—Long, finely formed.

Bill—Long, top line slightly depressed.

Eyes—Full.

Neck—Of medium length, slightly arched.

Back—Long, broad.

Breast—Broad, full, prominent.

Body—Long, deep, broad.

Wings—Short, folded closely and smoothly against sides.

Tail—Only slightly elevated; composed of hard, stiff feathers; sex feathers of drake, hard, well curled.

Legs and Toes—Thighs, short, large; shanks, of medium length and size. Toes, straight, connected by web.

Carriage of Body—Nearly horizontal.

COLOR OF DRAKE AND DUCK.

Bill—Black.

Eyes—Dark hazel.

Shanks and Toes—Dark slate or black, the latter preferred.

Plumage—Lustrous greenish-black throughout, except primaries of duck, which sometimes are dark brown.

CALL DUCKS

SHAPE OF DRAKE AND DUCK.

Head—Small, slender.
Bill—Short, trim.
Eyes—Of medium size, bright.
Neck—Of medium length.
Back—Comparatively short.
Breast—Round, full.
Body—Short, compact, small—the smaller the better.
Wings—Neat, closely folded.
Tail—Only slightly elevated; composed of hard, stiff feathers; sex feathers of drake, well curled.
Legs and Toes—Thighs, short, plump; shanks, short. Toes, straight, connected by web.
Carriage of Body—Nearly horizontal, possessing a startled and gamy appearance.

GRAY CALL DUCKS

Disqualifications.

Any approach to white ring on neck of duck; white primaries in either sex; twisted wing; crooked back; decidedly wry tail. (See general disqualifications.)

COLOR OF DRAKE.

Head—Rich, lustrous green.
Bill—Greenish-yellow.
Eyes—Dark hazel or brown.
Neck—Lustrous green, with a distinct white ring on lower part, not quite meeting at back.
Back—Ashy-gray, mixed with green on upper part; on lower part and rump, rich, lustrous green.
Breast—Rich purplish-brown or claret, extending well down on breast and free from any other color.
Body—Under part and sides, steel-gray, growing lighter near vent and ending in solid, beetle-green black, forming distinct line of separation between the two colors.

Wings—Grayish-brown, mixed with green, with broad, ribbon-like mark of rich purple—showing metallic reflections of green and blue—edged with white, the two colors quite distinct; primaries, dark, dusky brown.

Tail—Dark ashy-brown; outer web in old birds edged with white; tail coverts, black, showing very rich purple reflections.

Legs and Toes—Thighs, ashy-gray; shanks and toes, orange, with a brownish tinge.

COLOR OF DUCK.

Head—Deep brown, with two, light tan stripes on each side, running from bill behind eyes.

Bill—Brownish-orange.

Eyes—Dark hazel or brown.

Neck—Light brown, penciled with dark, lustrous brown, free from any appearance of a white ring.

Back—Light brown, richly marked with green.

Breast—Dark brown, richly penciled with lighter brown.

Body—Under part and sides, light brown, each feather distinctly penciled with rich, dark brown to point of tail.

Wings—Light brown, mixed with green, with broad, ribbon-like bars of rich purple across them, edged with white, the two colors distinct; primaries, brown.

Tail—Light brown, with distinct, broad, wavy penciling of dark greenish-brown; tail coverts, brown, with broad, distinct and regular penciling of dark brown or greenish-brown.

Legs and Toes—Thighs, dark brown, distinctly penciled; shanks and toes, orange or orange-brown.

WHITE CALL DUCKS

Disqualifications.

Bill or bean of drake marked with black; feathers other than white or creamy white in any part of plumage; twisted wing; crooked back; decidedly wry tail. (See general disqualifications.)

COLOR OF DRAKE AND DUCK.

Bill—Bright yellow.

Eyes—Blue.

Shanks and Toes—Bright orange.

Plumage—Pure white.

BLACK EAST INDIA DUCKS

Disqualifications.

White in any part of plumage; twisted wing; crooked back; decidedly wry tail. (See general disqualifications.)

SHAPE OF DRAKE AND DUCK.

Head—Short, slender.
Bill—Rather short.
Eyes—Of medium size.
Neck—Short, nicely arched.
Back—Of medium width, rather long.
Breast—Full, plump.
Body—Long, comparatively small—the smaller the better.
Wings—Long, well folded.
Tail—Slightly elevated, composed of short, stiff feathers; sex feathers of drake, well curled.
Legs and Toes—Thighs, short, plump; shanks, short. Toes, straight, connected by web.
Carriage of Body—Nearly horizontal, possessing a gamy appearance.

COLOR OF DRAKE AND DUCK.

Bill—Drake, very dark yellowish-green; duck, nearly black.
Eyes—Dark hazel.
Shanks and Toes—Black.
Plumage—Rich black, with brilliant, greenish tint.

CRESTED WHITE DUCKS

Disqualifications.

Absence of crest; bill of drake marked with black ; feathers other than white or creamy white in any part of plumage ; twisted wing ; crooked back; decidedly wry tail. (See general disqualifications.)

Standard Weights.

Adult Drake	7 lbs.	Adult Duck	6 lbs.
Young Drake	6 lbs.	Young Duck	5 lbs.

Scale of Points.

Symmetry	10
Weight	20
Condition	10
Head	10
Crest	10
Neck	5
Back	5
Breast	10
Body	10
Wings	5
Tail	3
Legs and Toes	2
	100

SHAPE OF DRAKE AND DUCK.

Head—Of medium size.
Bill—Of medium size.
Eyes—Large, bright.
Crest—Large, well balanced on crown of head.
Neck—Rather long, slightly arched.
Back—Of medium length and width.

Breast—Prominent, full.

Body—Of medium length, plump.

Wings—Of medium length, smoothly folded.

Tail—Only slightly elevated; composed of hard, stiff feathers; sex feathers of drake, well curled.

Legs and Toes—Thighs, short, plump; shanks, short. Toes, straight, connected by web.

Carriage of Body—Nearly horizontal.

COLOR OF DRAKE AND DUCK.

Bill—Yellow.

Eyes—Blue.

Shanks and Toes—Light orange.

Plumage—Pure white.

MUSCOVY DUCKS

Standard Weights.

Adult Drake	10 lbs.	Adult Duck	7 lbs.
Young Drake	8 lbs.	Young Duck	6 lbs.

SHAPE OF DRAKE AND DUCK.

Head—Rather long; in drake, large, the top covered with long, crest-like feathers, which are elevated or depressed by the bird when it becomes excited or alarmed; sides of head and face covered with caruncles—the larger the better.

Bill—Rather short, of medium width.

Eyes—Of medium size, having slightly over-arched socket.

Neck—Of medium length, well arched.

Back—Long, broad, somewhat flat.

Breast—Broad, full.

Body—Long, broad.

Wings—Very long, stout.

Tail—Rather long, with abundance of stiff plumage.

Legs and Toes—Thighs, very short, large; shanks, short, large. Toes, straight, connected by web.

Carriage of Body—Nearly horizontal.

COLORED MUSCOVY DUCKS

Disqualifications.

Plumage more than one-half white; twisted wing; crooked back, decidedly wry tail. (See general disqualifications.)

COLOR OF DRAKE AND DUCK.

Head—Glossy black and white.
Bill—Pink, shaded with horn.
Eyes—Brown.
Face—Caruncles, red.
Neck—Black, or black and white, black predominating.
Back—Lustrous blue-black, sometimes broken with white feathers.
Breast and Body—Lustrous blue-black, sometimes broken with white; the blacker the plumage the better.
Wings—Coverts, rich, lustrous greenish-black.
Tail—Black.
Legs and Toes—Thighs, white or black, white preferred; shanks and toes, varying from yellow to dark lead.

WHITE MUSCOVY DUCKS

Disqualifications.

Smooth heads; feathers other than pure white in any part of plumage; twisted wing; crooked back; decidedly wry tail. (See general disqualifications.)

COLOR OF DRAKE AND DUCK.

Bill—Pinkish flesh-color.
Eyes—Blue.
Face—Caruncles, red.
Shanks and Toes—Pale orange or yellow.
Plumage—Pure white.

Disqualifications.

Claret breast; blue wing-bars; absence of two or more primaries or secondaries; twisted wing; crooked back; decidedly wry tail. (See general disqualifications.)

Standard Weights.

Drake.....4½ lbs. Duck.....4 lbs.

SHAPE OF DRAKE AND DUCK.

Head—Long, flat, finely formed.

Bill—Strong at base, fairly broad and long, extending down from the skull in a straight line, as nearly as possible, giving it the appearance of a long wedge.

Eyes—Set high in head.

Neck—As long and thin as possible.

Back—Long, narrow.

Breast—Round, full.

Body—Long, narrow, racy-looking, carried erectly, with no indication of keel, resembling the penguin in form.

Wings—Of medium length, carried closely.

Tail—Composed of hard, stiff feathers; sex feathers of drake, hard, well curled.

Legs and Toes—Legs, of medium length, set well apart. Toes, straight, connected by web.

Carriage of Body—Very erect.

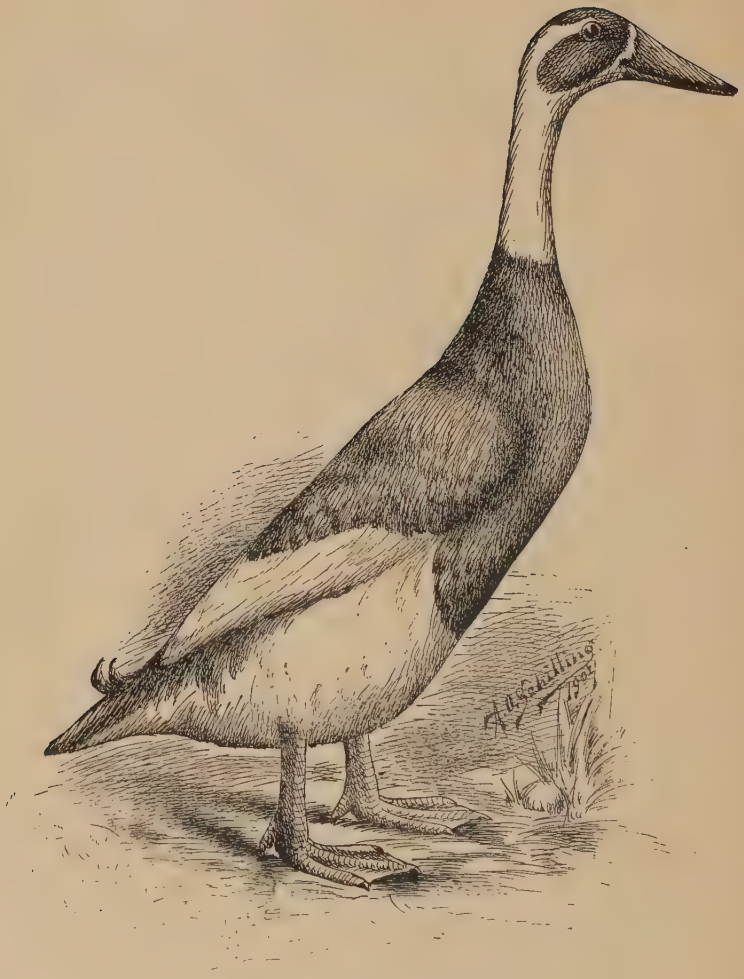
COLOR OF DRAKE AND DUCK.

Head—Light fawn, or gray and white, fawn preferred; cap and cheek markings, light fawn or gray; narrow, white line dividing cap from cheek markings; line of white about one-eighth of an inch wide, dividing base of bill from head markings.

Bill—Yellow, spotted with green when young; green when fully developed, with a black bean.

Eyes—Hazel.

Neck—White from head to where breast markings begin, which should be about one and one-half to two inches from base of neck.



INDIAN RUNNER DRAKE

INDIAN RUNNER DUCK

Back—A light fawn or gray, even throughout.

Breast—Light fawn or gray, evenly divided about half way between point of breast-bone and legs.

Body and Fluff—Light fawn or gray, even throughout; fluff, white, except an indistinct line of color, which runs from base of tail to thigh.

Wings—The shoulders, top part of wings and tail same color as breast, and this color should be of the shape of a heart pressed flat on back.

Tail—Light fawn or gray, which, in drake, is frequently a trifle darker than body color.

Shanks and Toes—A deep, bright yellow.

BLUE SWEDISH DUCKS

Disqualifications.

Yellow bills; absence of white in breast; feathers of any other color than blue forming more than one-fourth of plumage; twisted wing; crooked back; decidedly wry tail. (See general disqualifications.)

Standard Weights.

Adult Drake	8 lbs.	Adult Duck	7 lbs.
Young Drake	6½ lbs.	Young Duck	5½ lbs.

SHAPE OF DRAKE AND DUCK.

Head—Long, finely formed.

Bill—Of medium size, nearly straight in outline when viewed sidewise.

Eyes—Full, bright.

Neck—Long, slightly arched.

Back—Long, broad, with slight concave sweep from shoulders to tail.

Breast—Full, deep.

Body—Broad, of medium length, rangy.

Wings—Short, carried closely.

Tail—Slightly elevated; curled feathers in tail of drake.

Legs and Toes—Thighs, short, stout; shanks, stout. Toes, straight, connected by web.

Carriage of Body—Nearly horizontal; somewhat elevated in front.

COLOR OF DRAKE AND DUCK

Head—Drake, dark blue, sometimes approaching black, with a green sheen. Duck, same as general body color.

Bill—Drake, greenish-blue. Duck, smutty brown, with a dark brown blotch, similar to Rouen Duck blotch, only larger.

Eyes—Dark hazel.

Wings—Two main flight feathers, pure white; balance of wing uniform with general plumage.

Breast—Front part, called the bib, covered with pure white feathers, forming heart-shaped spot about three by four inches in size, often extending upward to lower mandible.

Shanks and Toes—Reddish-brown to grayish-black, the former preferred.

Plumage—Uniform steel blue throughout, except as noted above.

CLASS XIV.

GEESE

Breeds.	Varieties.
Toulouse	Gray.
Embden	White.
African	Gray.
Chinese	Brown. / White.
Wild or Canadian	Gray.
Egyptian	Colored.

GEESE

The male of the Toulouse, Embden and African varieties—the heavy weights of the goose family—should be broad and flat in back, with deep, round, full breast and long body, these features giving the bird a massive appearance. The head should be large, the neck of good length and slightly arched, and the bird well balanced in carriage. The female should resemble the male, except that she is somewhat less massive.

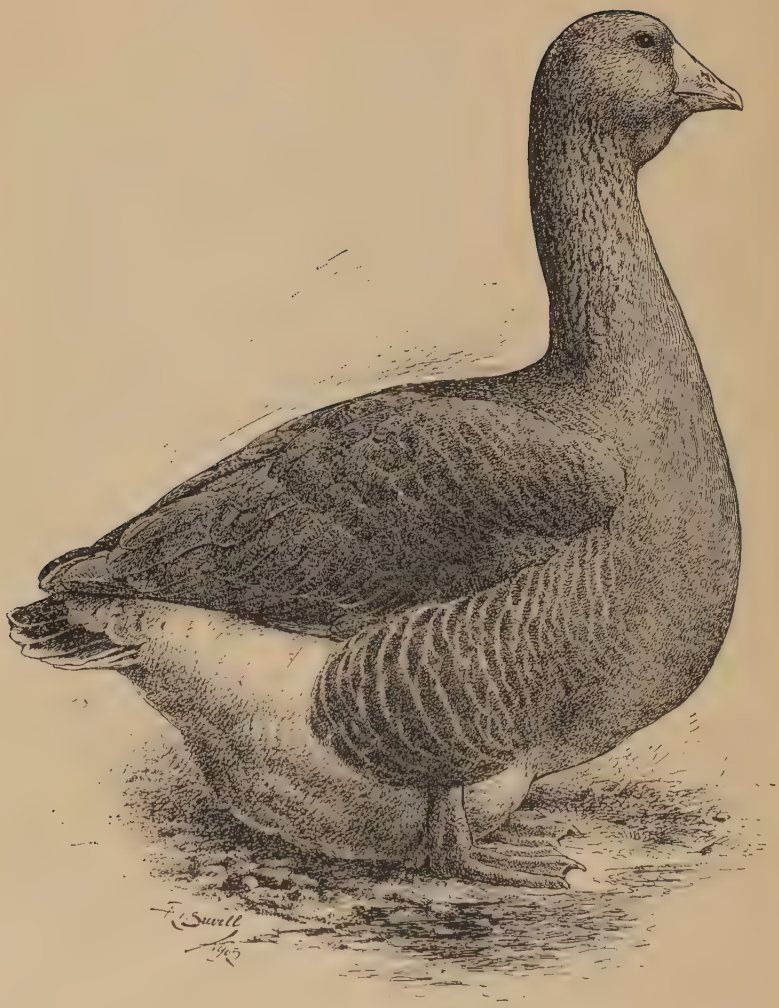
Chinese Geese are an ornamental variety of medium size, with long, arched necks, carried very upright, and having a large knob at base of the beak. In body they are short and upright, the general effect being novel and striking.

Wild or Canadian Geese, now domesticated, are seen most frequently in public parks. They are of medium size, with long, arched, snake-like necks, and have small heads, carried well elevated, which give them a bold and defiant appearance.

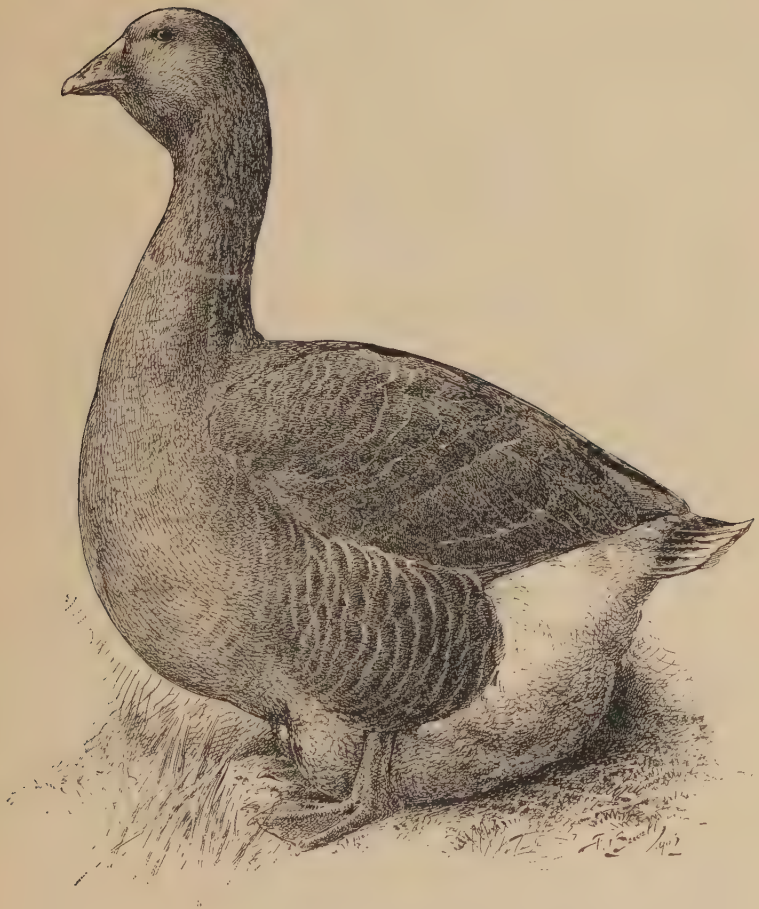
In Egyptian Geese the sexes are nearly alike in color, shape and general appearance. They are decidedly odd members of the goose family, being very different in most respects from the other Standard varieties of geese. Some writers have gone so far as to separate them from the goose tribe. Striking characteristics are their small size and pugnacious disposition.

Scale of Points.

Symmetry	10
Weight	25
Condition	10
Head	10
Neck	5
Back	10
Breast	10
Body	10
Wings	5
Tail	3
Legs and Toes	2
	100



TOULOUSE GANDER



TOULOUSE GOOSE

TOULOUSE GEESE

Disqualifications.

White feathers in primaries or secondaries; twisted wing; crooked back; decidedly wry tail. (See general disqualifications.)

Standard Weights.

Adult Gander	20 lbs.	Adult Goose	18 lbs.
Young Gander	18 lbs.	Young Goose	15 lbs.

SHAPE OF GANDER AND GOOSE.

Head—Rather large, short.

Bill—Comparatively short, stout at base.

Eyes—Large, full.

Neck—Of medium length, carried rather erect; dew-lap very desirable in aged fowls.

Back—Of moderate length, broad, curving slightly from neck to tail.

Breast—Broad, deep.

Body—Of medium length, broad, very deep, compact, in fat specimens almost touching the ground.

Wings—Large, strong, smoothly folded against sides.

Tail—Comparatively short; feathers, hard, stiff.

Legs and Toes—Thighs and shanks, short, stout. Toes, straight, connected by web.

COLOR OF GANDER AND GOOSE.

Head—Gray.

Bill—Pale orange.

Eyes—Dark brown or hazel.

Neck—Dark blue-gray, shading to lighter gray as it approaches the back.

Back—Dark gray.

Breast—Light gray.

Body—Underneath, light gray, growing lighter until it becomes almost white upon abdomen, the white extending back to and around tail; sides, light gray, becoming dark blue-gray over thighs, edged with lighter gray; white covering all lower posterior parts; from front view very little white visible.

Wings—Primaries, dark gray or brown; secondaries, darker than primaries, with very narrow edging of lighter gray; coverts and flat of wing, dark gray, with very narrow edging of lighter gray.

Tail—Gray and white, the ends tipped with white.

Legs and Toes—Thighs, light gray; shanks and toes, deep reddish-orange.

EMBDEN GEESE

Disqualifications.

Feathers other than pure white in any part of plumage ; twisted wing ; crooked back ; decidedly wry tail. (See general disqualifications.)

Standard Weights.

Adult Gander	20 lbs.	Adult Goose	18 lbs.
Young Gander	18 lbs.	Young Goose	16 lbs.

SHAPE OF GANDER AND GOOSE.

Head—Rather large.
Bill—Of medium length and size, stout at base.
Eyes—Large.
Neck—Rather long, carried quite upright.
Back—Of medium length, slightly arched from neck to tail.
Breast—Round, deep, full.
Body—Large, square, very deep, in fat specimens almost touching the ground.
Wings—Large, well rounded, strong, smoothly folded against sides.
Tail—Comparatively short ; feathers, hard, stiff.
Legs and Toes—Thighs, short, large ; shanks, short, stout. Toes, straight, connected by web.

COLOR OF GANDER AND GOOSE.

Bill—Orange.
Eyes—Bright blue.
Shanks and Toes—Deep orange.
Plumage—Pure white.

Disqualifications.

Beak and knob other than black; absence of knob or dew-lap; white feathers in primaries and secondaries; twisted wing; crooked back; decidedly wry tail. (See general disqualifications.)

Standard Weights.

Adult Gander	20 lbs.	Adult Goose	18 lbs.
Young Gander	16 lbs.	Young Goose	14 lbs.

SHAPE OF GANDER AND GOOSE.

Head—Large, with large knob; heavy dew-lap under throat, which in young birds is but slightly developed.

Knob—Large.

Bill—Rather large, stout at base.

Eyes—Large.

Neck—Long, curved; throat embellished with dew-lap.

Back—Broad, flat.

Breast—Round, moderately full.

Body—Large, long, carried rather upright.

Wings—Large, strong, smoothly folded against sides.

Tail—Composed of stiff, hard feathers.

Legs and Toes—Thighs, short, stout; shanks, of medium length. Toes, straight, connected by web.

COLOR OF GANDER AND GOOSE.

Head—Black, or very dark gray.

Knob—Black.

Bill—Black.

Eyes—Hazel or brown.

Neck—Light gray, with a dark gray stripe down back of neck from head to body.

Back—Dark gray.

Breast—Gray.

Body—Light gray on under parts.

Wings—Dark gray.

Tail—Dark gray.

Legs and Toes—Thighs, light gray; shanks and toes, dark orange.

BROWN CHINESE GEESE

Disqualifications.

Absence of knob; white feathers in primaries or secondaries; twisted wing; crooked back; decidedly wry tail. (See general disqualifications.)

Standard Weights.

Adult Gander	12 lbs.	Adult Goose	10 lbs.
Young Gander	10 lbs.	Young Goose	8 lbs.

SHAPE OF GANDER AND GOOSE.

Head—Of medium size, with large knob at base of bill.
Knob—Large, the larger the better.
Bill—Of medium length, stout at base.
Eyes—Large, bright.
Neck—Long, gracefully arched, carried very upright.
Back—Of medium length and width, slightly arched from neck to tail.
Breast—Round, full.
Body—Of medium size, round, plump.
Wings—Large, strong, smoothly folded against sides.
Tail—Composed of hard, stiff feathers.
Legs and Toes—Thighs, short, stout; shanks, of medium length. Toes, straight, connected by web.

COLOR OF GANDER AND GOOSE.

Head—Brown.
Knob—Dark brown or black.
Bill—Black.
Eyes—Hazel or brown.
Neck—Light brown or grayish-brown, with a dull, yellowish-brown stripe down back of neck from head to body.
Back—Dark brown.
Breast—Grayish-brown.
Body—Grayish-brown, lighter in shade on under parts.
Wings—Grayish-brown.
Tail—Grayish-brown.
Legs and Toes—Thighs, grayish-brown; shanks and toes, dark or dusky orange.

WHITE CHINESE GEESE

Disqualifications.

Absence of knob; feathers other than pure white in any part of plumage; twisted wing; crooked back; decidedly wry tail. (See general disqualifications.)

Standard Weights.

Same as Brown Chinese Geese.

SHAPE OF GANDER AND GOOSE.

Same as Brown Chinese Geese.

COLOR OF GANDER AND GOOSE.

Knob—Orange.
Bill—Orange.
Eyes—Light blue.
Shanks and Toes—Orange-yellow.
Plumage—Pure white.

WILD OR CANADIAN GEESE

Disqualifications.

Twisted wing; the clipping of one wing to prevent flying is not to handicap specimen; crooked back; decidedly wry tail. (See general disqualifications.)

Standard Weights.

Adult Gander	12 lbs.	Adult Goose	10 lbs.
Young Gander	10 lbs.	Young Goose	8 lbs.

SHAPE OF GANDER AND GOOSE.

Head—Rather small.
Bill—Small, tapering toward point.
Eyes—Prominent, sharp, bold.
Neck—Long, slender, snaky in appearance.
Back—Long, rather narrow, arched from neck to tail.
Breast—Full, deep.
Body—Rather long, somewhat slender.
Wings—Long, large, powerful.
Tail—Composed of hard, stiff feathers.
Legs and Toes—Thighs, rather short; shanks, rather long. Toes, straight, of medium length, connected by web.

COLOR OF GANDER AND GOOSE.

Head—Black, with a white stripe nearly covering side of face.
Bill—Black.
Eyes—Black.
Neck—Black, shading to light gray at base.
Back—Dark gray.
Breast—Light gray, growing darker as it approaches legs.
Body—Under part of body, from legs to tail, white.
Wings—Dark gray; primaries, dusky black, showing only dark gray when wing is folded; secondaries, brown, lighter than primaries.
Tail—Glossy black.
Legs and Toes—Thighs, gray; shanks and toes, black.

EGYPTIAN GEESE

Disqualifications.

Twisted wing; the clipping of one wing to prevent flying is not to handicap specimen; crooked back; decidedly wry tail. (See general disqualifications.)

Standard Weights.

Adult Gander	10 lbs.	Adult Goose	8 lbs.
Young Gander	8 lbs.	Young Goose	6 lbs.

SHAPE OF GANDER AND GOOSE.

Head—Small, rather long.

Bill—Of medium length and size.

Eyes—Prominent, bold.

Neck—Of medium length, rather small.

Back—Rather narrow, slightly arched from neck to tail.

Breast—Round, not deep.

Body—Rather long, somewhat small and slender.

Wings—Large; on wing-joints, in lieu of the ordinary hard knobs, there are strong, white, horny spurs, about five-eighths of an inch long.

Tail—Composed of hard, stiff feathers.

Legs and Toes—Thighs, of medium length, stout; shanks, rather long. Toes, straight, long, connected by web.

COLOR OF GANDER AND GOOSE.

Head—Black and gray, with chestnut patch around eyes.

Bill—Purple or bluish-red.

Eyes—Orange.

Neck—Gray and black.

Back—Gray and black.

Breast—Center, chestnut; remainder, gray.

Body—Gray and black on upper parts; under parts, pale buff or yellow, distinctly and regularly penciled with black lines.

Wings—Shoulders white with narrow, black stripe or bar of rich, metallic luster; primaries and secondaries, glossy black.

Tail—Glossy black.

Legs and Toes—Thighs, pale buff; shanks and toes, reddish-yellow.

CONSTITUTION

AND

BY-LAWS

OF

THE AMERICAN POULTRY ASSOCIATION

CONSTITUTION

ARTICLE I.

The designation of this organization shall be "THE AMERICAN POULTRY ASSOCIATION."

ARTICLE II.

SECTION 1. The objects of this Association shall be the publication, revision and improvement of the American Standard of Perfection, which book is the exclusive property of the Association; consideration of all questions of a national character pertaining to standard-bred poultry and such efforts for the general advancement of the poultry interests of America as may be deemed wise.

SECTION 2. No changes shall be made in any part of the Standard, unless written notice specifying word for word the proposed changes shall have been filed with the Secretary-Treasurer on or before June 30 preceding the next annual meeting, who, in announcing the next annual meeting, shall duly notify the members of the proposed change or changes.

ARTICLE III.

SECTION 1. A membership in this Association may be of any one of the six following classes:

1ST. LIFE. The life membership fee shall be ten ($10.00) dollars, without further dues. This fee shall be payable with the application.

2D. ANNUAL. This membership fee shall be two ($2.00) dollars, payable with the application. Each annual member shall pay one ($1.00) dollar dues each year. These dues must be paid at least ten days in advance of each annual meeting of the Association, subsequent to the meeting at which he becomes a member.

3D. COUNTY REPRESENTATIVE. Where there are ten (10) or more members of this Association residents of the same county, they are urged to organize a County Branch of The American Poultry Association. By seeking the co-operation of the Agricultural Fair Associations and of the Farmers Institute workers of the several counties, members may do much to promote the interests of standard-bred poultry. A County Branch Association shall be entitled to one representative to the meetings of The American Poultry Association for each ten (10) members of

The American Poultry Association said County Branch shall have enrolled. For each of said representatives, the County Branch shall pay to The American Poultry Association a fee of one ($1.00) dollar. These fees, together with the names and credentials of said representatives, and the names and addresses of all members of the County Branch Association, must reach the Secretary-Treasurer of The American Poultry Association at least ten (10) days in advance of the date of the annual meeting of The American Poultry Association.

4TH. STATE REPRESENTATIVE. When five or more County Branches are organized in any State, they are urged to unite in or organize a State Branch Association of The American Poultry Association. By seeking the co-operation of the State Secretaries of Agriculture and the State Directors of Institutes, as to time, place and programs, State Poultry Conventions may be held that will create much enthusiasm in the interest of better poultry. A State Branch Association shall be entitled to one representative to The American Poultry Association meetings for each five County Branches actually represented at the State Convention. For each of the said State Representatives the State Branch shall pay to The American Poultry Association a fee of one ($1.00) dollar. These fees, together with the names and credentials of said representatives, and the names of the County Branches represented at the State Convention, must reach the Secretary-Treasurer of The American Poultry Association at least ten (10) days in advance of the date of the annual meeting of The American Poultry Association.

5TH. CLUB REPRESENTATIVE. Any Specialty Club, organized in the interest of any breed or variety of standard-bred poultry, may become a member of The American Poultry Association by the payment of a fee of ten ($10.00) dollars at the time of applying for membership. This shall entitle the club to one representative to the meeting of the American Poultry Association. Such a Specialty Club shall also be entitled to one additional representative to the meetings of The American Poultry Association for each ten of its members who are members of The American Poultry Association, by paying an additional fee of one ($1.00) dollar for each such additional representative. These fees, together with the names and credentials of the representatives, and the names and addresses of all The American Poultry Association members who are members of said Specialty Club, must reach the Secretary-Treasurer of The American Poultry Association at least ten (10) days in advance of the annual meeting of The American Poultry Association.

6TH. ASSOCIATION REPRESENTATIVE. Any Poultry Association or Society organized for the purpose of giving annual exhibitions, and whose rules show that it holds such exhibitions under the show rules of The American Poultry Association, may become a member of The American Poultry Association by paying a membership fee of ten ($10.00) dollars

at the time of applying for membership. This shall entitle the Association to one representative to the meetings of The American Poultry Association, but his name and credentials must reach the Secretary-Treasurer at least ten (10) days in advance of the annual meeting of The American Poultry Association.

SECTION 2. All applications for membership, of whatever class, must be made in writing, must bear the endorsement of two members of the Executive Committee, and receive a majority vote of the Executive Committee present and constituting a quorum. No application shall be approved unless the membership fee is paid. Should the application fail of approval, the fee will be returned.

SECTION 3. Each Life Member or Annual Member shall be entitled to one vote in the meetings of this Association. If he be also the representative of Classes 3, 4, 5 or 6, he shall have such additional votes as his credentials show that he is entitled to as a representative member; but in no case can a vote be cast on a membership for which the dues are not fully paid at least ten days in advance of the date of the annual meeting of the Association.

SECTION 4. In advance of the annual meeting of the Association, the Secretary-Treasurer shall drop from the roll all members who are two years in arrears on dues, and these can be restored to membership only by a vote of the Executive Committee after all arrears have been fully paid.

SECTION 5. Any membership of Class 5 or Class 6 that shall fail for two consecutive years to send a representative to the annual meetings of the Association, shall be considered lapsed, and the name shall be stricken from the roll.

ARTICLE IV.

SECTION 1. The officers of this Association shall consist of a President, fifteen Vice-Presidents (no two from the same State), a Secretary-Treasurer, an Executive Committee, an Association League Committee, an Advisory Board, and a Finance and Auditing Committee. The Finance and Auditing Committee shall consist of three, selected from members of the Executive Committee. The Executive Committee shall consist of the President, Vice-Presidents, Secretary-Treasurer, Advisory Board, and such other members as may be chosen upon the following basis of representation, viz.: Every State having five members shall be entitled to one member upon the Executive Committee, and every State having ten members shall be entitled to two members on the committee, and to an additional member for every ten additional members, the officers *ex-officio* not to be counted in this apportionment. There may also be elected ten members at large. The Association League Committee shall consist of nine members, all of whom shall be delegates from

some local organization, under the sixth clause of Section 1, Article III; provided, however, if there are not enough such delegates in attendance at any regular annual meeting to compose said committee, then any member of the Executive Committee may be selected.

An Advisory Board of five shall be chosen, consisting of the ex-Presidents of the Association and such members as may be chosen to complete the number. The President who has last retired from the office shall be chairman of this board. Members of the Advisory Board are ineligible for any other office, but may vote for the place of annual meeting.

SECTION 2. All officers of this Association, except the Advisory Board, shall be elected by ballot, at the regular annual meeting, to hold office for one year, or until their successors are elected. A majority of votes shall constitute an election. Vacancies occurring during the interim shall be filled by the Executive Committee. The President shall not be eligible for re-election for the ensuing term. The term of office of the President and Secretary-Treasurer shall not begin until the 1st of July following their election and shall expire the last day of the following June.

ARTICLE V.

The annual meetings of this Association shall be held at such time and place as shall be decided upon by the Executive Committee, sixty days' notice of the same to be given to each member by the Secretary-Treasurer.

ARTICLE VI.

The Executive Committee shall have the power to expel or restore any member for cause by a vote of three-fourths of the members present; subject to approval of the Association in cases of appeal on the part of a member thus expelled, and subject to protest from any member in good standing against said restoration.

ARTICLE VII.

This Constitution, as well as the By-Laws of this Association, having been approved by a two-thirds vote of all the members present at a regular meeting of the organization, they can only be repealed or amended by a like vote. Such repeal or amendment shall be offered in writing and be forwarded by the person proposing the same, to both the President and the Secretary-Treasurer, and the Secretary-Treasurer shall cause such repeal or amendment to be printed and mailed to every individual member of this Association at least sixty days prior to the meeting at which said repeal or amendment is to be considered.

ARTICLE VIII.

SECTION 1. Before any variety can be admitted to the Standard it must comply with the following requirements, to wit: It must be able to produce more than fifty per cent. of the specimens true to the type and characteristics of the variety; the variety must have been exhibited at three, at least, of the exhibitions where The American Poultry Association has held its annual meetings, and both male and female specimens of at least two generations must be on exhibition at the time when the variety shall come up for admission to the Standard, in order that the members of the Association may inspect the same to determine upon the thoroughbred character of the fowl; if the fowl is presented for admission as a new breed it must possess new breed-characteristics, and if it is presented for admission as a new variety it must possess the characteristics of the breed of which it is a variety.

SECTION 2. A petition, addressed to The American Poultry Association, shall be presented. This petition shall contain a brief description of the variety, together with all known facts regarding its origin and breeding, and a prayer for its admission. Affidavits of the breeder and of two or more persons familiar with the breeding of the fowl shall be presented, the said affidavits to contain statements of the percentage of specimens breeding true to type. A proposed Standard for the breed or variety shall be presented, and may or may not be a part of the petition. This Standard shall be read at the meeting when it is proposed to admit the variety. Notice of the presence of such fowls at the exhibitions referred to shall, upon every occasion, be given the Secretary-Treasurer at the place of meeting, in order that he may satisfy himself that the requirements for their admission have been complied with. All of these papers shall be filed with the Secretary-Treasurer of the Association at least sixty days prior to the meeting of the Association, who shall give the required notice to the members of the pendency of such petition.

SECTION 3. If upon an examination of the affidavits and an inspection of the fowls, the Association is satisfied that the fowl has reached a pure-bred condition and that all requirements for its admission have been complied with, a majority vote of the members present and voting by written ballot shall admit the variety to the Standard.

BY-LAWS

ARTICLE I.

SECTION 1. The President shall preside at all meetings of this Association. He shall appoint all special committees, unless otherwise ordered by the Association. He shall call extra meetings at the request of five or more members of the Executive Committee. He shall also preside at the opening and closing of fairs and on all occasions where the Association is officially represented.

SECTION 2. In case of the absence of the President or his inability to act, the Association shall select by ballot its presiding officer from the Vice-Presidents in attendance.

ARTICLE II.

The Secretary-Treasurer shall conduct the general correspondence of the Association and have custody of the same. He shall read, at the meetings of the Association, all important letters received, and answers thereto, as copied in a book provided for this purpose. The Secretary-Treasurer shall annually prepare a report of the proceedings of the Association, and publish the same in uniform style with the former issues, suitable for binding, and that the Secretary-Treasurer edit these proceedings, subject to the approval of the outgoing and incoming Presidents.

ARTICLE III.

The Secretary-Treasurer shall prepare and distribute all notices of meetings of the Association and of the Executive Committee. He shall keep the minutes of such meetings and have charge of all the books and papers appertaining to his office. He shall also keep a correct list of all the members of the Association, the date of their election and place of residence. He shall be the custodian of the seal of the Association, to be procured by the Executive Committee, which he will use only under the direction of the Executive Committee, or by a direct vote of the Association. He shall also notify all members of their election, collect all members' initiation fees, or any money due the Association, and shall be the custodian of all money belonging to the Association, from which he shall pay all bills of the Association, only when such bills have been audited by the Finance and Auditing Committee. He shall keep a book in which shall be entered the amounts received and disbursed by him, and shall have his books, papers and accounts always open for the inspection of the Executive Committee, or any of its members.

ARTICLE IV.

The Secretary-Treasurer at each annual meeting of the Association, shall present a written report of the business of the past year, a part of which report shall be a summary of the receipts and disbursements since the close of the previous financial year, and he shall give bonds, to be approved by the Finance and Auditing Committee, for the faithful performance of his duties.

ARTICLE V.

The salary of the Secretary-Treasurer shall be $600 per year, and the only expenses allowed him will be postage, freight and express paid for the business of the Association, and his actual expenses incurred attending the meeting or meetings of the Association. Any other expenses must be approved by the Finance and Auditing Committee before they can be charged against the funds of the Association.

ARTICLE VI.

Should the Secretary-Treasurer neglect his duties, to the detriment of the Association, it shall be the duty of the President, or any member of the Association, to call attention to the fact, and the Executive Committee, on proof of due cause, may call on him to resign or may declare the office vacant and appoint his successor to serve out the year. In case this is done, the retiring officer shall not receive any salary for the year in which he is displaced.

ARTICLE VII.

SECTION 1. The Advisory Board shall have jurisdiction over all disputes arising between members. Any member of the Association neglecting or refusing to abide by the decision of this board, after a full hearing of both parties, may be expelled from membership in this Association, at the discretion of the Executive Committee.

SECTION 2. The Advisory Board shall be ready at all times to advise the Executive Committee on matters pertaining to the affairs of the Association, on application of the Executive Committee, and shall do so.

ARTICLE VIII.

SECTION 1. The officers of the Association shall also be officers of the Executive Committee, which shall hold a session during the annual meeting; also at a call of five or more of its members, seven of whom shall constitute a quorum. The Executive Committee shall have complete control and supervision of the affairs of this Association, except such as properly come before the Advisory Board, and shall be its official organ at all times and on all occasions.

SECTION 2. The Executive Committee shall make reports at each stated meeting of the Association.

SECTION 3. The Executive Committee shall appoint annually from its own members a Cup, Medal or Diploma Committee, consisting of three or more persons, whose duty it shall be to procure such cups, medals or diplomas as are authorized by the Executive Committee, and distribute these as per instructions of said Executive Committee.

SECTION 4. The Association League Committee shall establish rules governing exhibitions, exhibitors and judges of all exhibitions by local Associations which are members of this Association and have joined the Association League. It shall have charge and control of all matters pertaining to such exhibitions which may be delegated to this Association by the Local Association. It shall have power to make and enforce such regulations as may be deemed advisable to successfully accomplish the work of the committee.

ARTICLE IX.

Robert's Rules of Order shall be the Parliamentary Guide of the Association, subject to special rules that may be adopted.

ARTICLE X.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

1. Roll call.
2. Reading minutes of last meeting.
3. Report of the Secretary-Treasurer.
4. Reports of committees.
5. Election of officers.
6. Unfinished business.
7. New business.
8. Discussions, etc.
9. Adjournment.

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